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AGENTS.

KENTUCKY.

Chas. Reed, Lexington. — M. L. Ogden, Owensboro. — [illegible], Bookville. — [illegible] Lee, [illegible]. — W. P. [illegible], Harrodsville. — [illegible] Stevenson, Danville. — W. R. Orear, Richmond. — R. M. Hardock, [illegible]. — M. Faulconer, Mordville. — T. Sadler, Paris. — J. T. Calk, Mt. Sterling. — E. H. Simmonds, Shepherdsville. — J. R. Barrick, Glasgow. — W. A. James, Jamestown. — J. W. [illegible], Frankfort. — W. L. Brown, Pembroke. — J. H. Walker, Shelbyville. — J. R. Moore, Greensburg. — R. F. [illegible], Versailles. — W. H. [illegible], Mt. Vernon. — [illegible]. — [illegible]. — B. January, [illegible]. — J. A. Curry, Harrodsburg. — J. [illegible], Greenville. — [illegible]. — J. M. Heredia, Marshall. — A. M. Hancock, Taylorsville. — Lab. J. Bradford, Augusta, K. — E. T. Glass, Henderson. — Dr. J. R. Nuckols, Lovelaceville. — J. B. Knott, Lebanon. — Dr. G. W. Noel, Madisonville. — J. H. Collins, Scottsville. — J. M. Perry, Russellville. — A. H. Ditto, Bethlehem. — H. Motherry, Hackhorn, Ohio county. — T. H. M. Winn, Glasgow. — R. D. Geoghegan, Elizabethtown. — C. Lambdin, Hopkinsville.

TENNESSEE.

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ALABAMA.

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MISSISSIPPI.

Sam'l F. Greer, Ripley. — J. O. Mann, Aberdeen.

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J. B. Root, Galveston. — [illegible]. — Jno. Quesenberry, Richmond.

INDIANA.

Messrs. Conyngton, Evansville. — J. Barton, Madison.

ARKANSAS.

A. McGee, Russellville, Ark.

☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

☞ Remittances by mail, when registered, at our risk.

☞ With the view of encouraging the getting-up of clubs for the Weekly Journal, we propose giving on the 1st of January, 1858, to the person who will send us

600 subscribers, a Gold Lever Watch, worth $150
500 do do do do do $125
400 do do do do do $100
300 do do do do do $75
200 do do do do do $50
100 do the Daily Journal and a library of miscellaneous or agricultural works, worth $15.
75 subscribers, the Country-Daily Journal and a library of miscellaneous or agricultural works, worth $10.

To prevent a mistake, we will thank whoever competes for the above prizes to send us a written receipt, stating the number of subscribers sent, which receipt will be signed and returned, and on the 1st of January, 1858, must be returned to us. A strict compliance with our published rates is required.

Sample papers will be sent to any one requiring them.

The friends who have sent us clubs since the 1st of January, 1857, can compete for the premiums now offered, and we will credit them with the number of subscribers sent us.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—A large number of subscriptions to our Weekly Journal will expire during July and August. We have written to our friends who kindly sent us their clubs last year, and advised them that their clubs will soon expire. We hope they will continue their kind efforts, and not only have the same clubs renewed, but will take some pains to add to them. We are now engaged in one of the most important political contests in which the American party has yet engaged. We have entered upon it with renewed determination to pour out all our energies in behalf of American principles and to struggle on to attain a glorious victory for our party which shall cheer the hearts of our countrymen throughout the land. In all the departments of our paper no expense or labor shall be spared to make it one of the most useful and interesting in the Union, and we ask our friends everywhere to strengthen our hands by extending our circulation and enabling us to speak to a still greater number of our fellow-citizens.

HAIL STORMS, &c.—A correspondent of the Georgia Empire State, writing from Zebulon, states that on the 13th inst. a very destructive hail storm passed over a portion of Pike county, literally destroying the cotton crop on several plantations, and stripping the blades off of the corn. The storm was accompanied with the heaviest thunder and most vivid lightning. The correspondent says that for twenty-four hours after it fell the hail could be seen in the woods and panels of the fences to the depth of three or four inches.

The vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., was visited by another tremendous storm last Monday, accompanied by some hail and terrific lightning and thunder. The Fredericksburg Herald says:

The streets were scourged by the descending flood—trees were blown down—corn was beaten to the ground, and wheat stacks scattered. Our bridge was almost blown away—the railing and many planks were dislodged. The runs in Stafford were swollen and impassable for horses—a cow was struck by lightning down town—as also Mr. Griffin's house near the Gas Works. He was stunned and his wife knocked down. Mr. W. Slaughter's barn was also struck. We learn that the storm extended to Culpepper, and was very severe—with the usual consequences of course.

The army bug is making sad havoc on some of the rice plantations in South Carolina. On the plantation of Mr. Daniel Heyward, in Prince William's Parish, in a field of one hundred acres, eighty-five have been destroyed. Mrs. Eustis, residing in the same neighborhood, has lost entirely a field of one hundred acres. Others in the same vicinity have suffered to a more or less extent.

The Savannah (Georgia) Republican of the 21st says that rains have recently fallen in almost every section of the State, and that the drooping hopes of our planters are greatly revived. Crops are very backward, but are now healthy and growing off finely. The grain crop will almost certainly be abundant, but with the usual fall cotton is obliged to fall short of an average.

☞ The wool clip turns out very large, and bids fair to bring a profitable return to the owners. From the most reliable information which can be procured from persons who have traveled through the wool-growing districts of Ohio, the dealers are satisfied that the aggregate clip of this year will exceed that of 1856 by three millions of pounds. A large part if not all of the wool has now passed from the farmer to the merchant, and a considerable portion into the hands of the buyers for the New York market and eastern manufactories. The prices paid for a great portion of the wool crop range from forty to fifty cents, and in some of the best districts fifty-five and sixty cents have been paid. Besides the increase in the number of fleeces, the shearing occurred a month later this year than last, and the increase of the growth of wool during this time affords an increase of eight per cent to the ordinary clip.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN THE GRAPE AND WINE CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Commissioner of Patents has set apart a portion of the funds last appropriated by Congress for agricultural purposes, for obtaining cuttings of all the native wild grape vines of the United States, to be placed in the hands of practical cultivators, with a view of testing their adaptation to the soil and climate of the other sections of the Union, and determining their value for table use and for making wine. Major H. C. Williams, of Fairfax county, Virginia, has been chosen to select the cuttings of the vines of Arkansas and Texas, and of the neighboring Territories, and obtain certain information connected with their growth and locality, which are to be employed in carrying out said experiment.

TELEGRAPH TO CUBA.—An international treaty between the United States and Spain allows telegraphic communication to be made between the United States and Cuba; and, in furtherance of a plan to secure such a connection via Florida, a general law was passed by that State and approved by the Governor, Dec. 27th, 1856, providing for the organization of a company to carry out the enterprise proposed.

The Cuban government has made the necessary concession, and the ratification of the home government is only needed to warrant the commencement of the work, which will require but six months for its completion. We understand that the requisite funds are already provided.

It is some consolation to us of the present generation to find that our ancestors were not more guiltless than ourselves of those crimes and vices for which we are so constantly reproached.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

What fine children those must be who can console themselves to their villainy by the reflection that their fathers before them were as great villains as themselves.

☞ Flying reports say that Mayor Wood, of New York, bought off Draper, that he will come out President of the Board, and that the old police have the best chances for securing the balance of the appointments.

☞ The spirited editor of the Richmond South argues that no region is too warm for slavery and none too cold for it. Matters seem strongly to indicate that Buchanan and Walker are *making Kansas too* [illegible]

THE MINNESOTA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. *Apprehended War with the Indians.*—The St. Louis Republican of Saturday publishes the following among its telegraph dispatches:

ST. PAUL, M. T., via Dubuque, July 24.

The dual-headed Constitutional Convention is still in session. The Republicans are in convention in the Hall, with A. D. Balcome for President, and the Democrats in the Council Chamber, presided over by H. H. Sibley. The Republicans number 59 members, all of whom have presented their credentials, which have been accepted and the members qualified.

The Democrats numbered to-day 52, several members having become disaffected and returned home. The credentials of the members have not yet been reported upon, and no permanent organization has been effected.

The Republican Convention is permanently organized, and standing committees have been appointed on the new Constitution—one of which, on a Preamble and Bill of Rights, has submitted a report.

The Democrats, in private caucus, were advising with Gov. Medary and Hon. H. M. Rice, yesterday afternoon, but the course resolved on is not yet apparent; but it seems probable now that both bodies will continue to insist that it is the Constitutional Convention, and both will form and adopt a Constitution to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

A man just arrived from the Sioux Agency on the Minnesota reports that the negotiations with the Indians have now assumed a belligerent aspect, and war with them is inevitable. The refusal on the part of the Superintendent to pay the annuities until the Sioux shall deliver to him the Inkpaduta bands caused great difficulty. About 10,000 Indians of the Upper Sioux, Cutheads, Yanktons, and Mowakantons, have assumed a hostile attitude, to appease whom there are only two hundred troops.

The Indians are very bold and defiant, having surrounded the whole body of troops on the 18th, inviting them to fight. They are well armed.

The houses of the missionaries, Revs. Riggs and Williamson, are guarded by friendly Indians.

Col. Noble's Pacific Wagon Road party are encamped on the Big Sioux, and prepared for successful resistance should they be attacked.

☞ A Washington dispatch to the New York Times says:

It is believed that the Convention between Great Britain and Honduras for terminating the Mosquito Protectorate and retroceding the Bay Islands to Honduras, will not be consummated. It is thought that England's policy is to make Honduras feel the want of protection and her insecurity without it, and on this ground obtain the refusal of Honduras to ratify the treaty, though other motives will be given for the act. At last accounts the legislative committees had come to no conclusion on the subject, and England still holds out this excuse for not ratifying the Dallas-Clarendon treaty.

NOMINATION IN MARYLAND.—The Baltimore Patriot of Thursday afternoon says:

It will be seen by the proceedings of the American Maryland Gubernatorial Convention, held in Baltimore to-day, that the Hon. Thomas Holliday Hicks, of Dorchester county, was nominated a candidate for Governor on the seventh ballot. This is a good selection. Mr. Hicks is well and favorably known throughout the State as a gentleman commanding high respect, deserved influence, and, if elected, of which there is no doubt, will make a superior officer.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

WARSAW, Kentucky, July 25, 1857.

Dear Sirs:—Please read this notice to the public:

"Col. John W. Stevenson, Esq., will address the citizens of Gallatin county on the Aspect of American Politics, at Warsaw, July 29: Napoleon, Thursday, the 30th of July, and at Hoggins' School House, on Friday, 31st of July."

See the sly but labored effort to get up a crowd for their partizan champion. Was ever such a reckless disregard for honesty evinced by any party before? Because the senior editor of the Journal delivered a lecture upon the Present Aspects of American Politics here, and its influence was being sensibly felt, they attempt to counteract that influence by stealing our thunder, and by a vain and futile attempt to imitate the discharges of our battery. But their cartridges are blank, and their efforts will prove abortive. FENNIO.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer.]

RUMORED ATTACK UPON THE NOBLES EXPEDITION.—Information was received in this city on Wednesday to the effect that Col. Nobles' expedition to lay out an emigrant road from Fort Ridgely to the South Pass had been met at the crossing of the Big Sioux by a large party of Yankton Indians, and their passage across that stream resisted. Col. Nobles' party was not sufficient to force a passage, and he fell back to the east side of the river, where he threw up temporary defences, and dispatched to Fort Ridgely for assistance.

The Yanktons number over 140 lodges, and we presume about that number of warriors, although rumor puts the number down at 500. Col. Nobles' party consists of seventy-five men, well armed with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers. In addition to this force there are twenty-five men in the employ of the Dakota Land Association, in the immediate neighborhood of Col. Nobles; they are well armed and efficient men, and could easily effect a junction with Col. N.'s expedition. One hundred men, as well armed and efficiently commanded as this party is, can easily defend themselves against five times their number. We do not think, therefore, that any apprehensions need be entertained by those having friends with Col. Nobles.

Major Sherman's battery of flying artillery and one company of infantry is the entire force on our frontier. It is entirely too small for aggressive purposes, and barely sufficient for defensive operations.

RECOVERY OF THE DEAD BODY OF A BURGLAR WHO WAS SHOT BY A YOUNG WOMAN—*A Curious Case.*—On Monday night the grocery store of P. Fingler, of York avenue, Staten Island, was entered by burglars, who were about to carry off a large amount of property, when they were discovered by a young woman who slept in the rear of the store. The burglar on hearing her approach attempted to escape, but the young lady, with unparalleled presence of mind and bravery, caught up a loaded pistol which was hanging in the store and fired at the retreating burglar, who finally made his escape. The lady then aroused Mr. Fingler, who slept overhead and with his assistance closed the store. Nothing was heard of the affair until Wednesday afternoon, when the body of a man was discovered floating in the bay near Clifton; it was made fast to the shore by a fisherman, and Justice Meach was notified to hold an inquest, which took place immediately.

After a few minutes deliberation, the jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased came to his death from pistol-shot wounds received at the hands of Jane Wilcox, while committing a burglary on the premises of Mr. Phillip Fingler, on York avenue, Staten Island, on the 21st day of July, 1857. We also commend the noble conduct of Miss Wilcox, in defending the property of her friend at the hazard of her own life."

[From the Washington Union.]

FROM ARIZONA.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter just received from the frontier of Sonora by an army officer in this city. The condition of affairs on the boundary of our new Territory of Arizona, fully sustains the statements of the people in their petition to Congress for a separate territorial organization, and imperatively demands the early action of the National Legislature.

FORT GUMALAL, June 2, 1857.

Mr. Kippen has just arrived from the Arizona mine, and represents an awful state of affairs. During the time that Mr. Hill, the superintendent of the mine, was below in Sonora, it was unsafe for him to pass out unless accompanied by the Mexican General, Don Guadalupe Proses, and even with him it was dangerous. No news from Sonora, not even an arrival, for the last twenty days.

God knows what is going on, though of one thing we are certain: No American, never mind who he is, can go into Sonora, with passports or without.

Very truly, your friend, P. R. BRADY.

To Lieut. MOWRY, U. S. Army.

It is necessary to observe that Mr. Brady is an old traveler in Sonora; has traded there several years; thoroughly understands the Spanish language and Mexican character, and his letter is, therefore, peculiarly reliable.

THE LATEST FROM FATHER CHINIQUY.—It is stated in the Journal de L'Illinois that Sunday before last the excommunicated priest preached on "Freedom of Conscience, according to true Catholic principles." He held forth in the vast hall of the Court of Justice, in Kankakee city, in presence of a crowded meeting, in which was seen the elite of the American and French citizens of the place and neighborhood. The sermon of Father Chiniquy is to be published in the above paper, which offers to Rev. Mr. Champaux, the priest of the Hierarchy, to publish also a sermon he preached on the same day to extol the virtues of Bishop O'Regan. From the same source we learn also that the Romish priest of Galesburg, Illinois, has fallen into the same disgrace as Father Chiniquy, and for the same causes, he having refused to make over to the Bishop of Chicago the deed of the lot on which his church is built. He is consequently removed from the priesthood, and, after the example of Father Chiniquy, has used the press in self-defence, and published against the tyranny of his bishop a strong letter, which cuts him off from all hope of episcopal forgiveness, and places him in a position similar to that of M. Chiniquy.

A Woman Tarred and Feathered.—The Winsted (Conn.) Herald says that one night last week several women in or near the village of Colebrook river, having blacked their faces and otherwise disguised themselves, proceeded to the house of Mr. Abiram Ives, about a mile east of the village, took therefrom a girl by the name of Mitchell, of some 16 or 18 years of age, and, having first sheared her head and other portions of her body, daubed her with tar and feathers. It is more lately believed that no women were engaged in the shameful, cruel outrage upon humanity, decency, and law, but that the perpetrators were men disguised in female clothing. The apology for the transaction is that the girl was a shameless wanton; but we can imagine no offense against decency so calculated to defile the conversation and character of a community as this outrage upon a girl, especially if upheld or sanctioned in any degree by otherwise respectable men and women.

Mr. Root, 75 years old, celebrated the 4th at Exeter, Green county, Wis., by shooting dead his son-in-law, Mr. Foster. The old gentleman had deeded his property to Foster, on condition that he and Mrs. Root were to be taken care of as long as they lived, by his daughter and her husband. The old couple were subsequently taken very sick, with symptoms of poisoning, and Mrs. Root died; but Mr. Root drank plenty of milk, which he thinks neutralized the poison. Some time thereafter he wished to have the body of his wife dug up and examined, but Foster opposed it violently, and the parties came to blows. Then followed the deliberate killing of Foster, in presence of his wife. Old people who have property, and wish to be well treated by their heirs, had better keep it in their own hands as long as they live.

A Negro Appointed to Office in Wisconsin—Secretary of State Refuses to File the Bond.—On the 9th day of July, 1857, a commission, as notary public, was issued by Gov. Bashford to H. Nolan—a person of nut brown complexion and negro extraction, who has resided in this city many years as barber, ice-cream saloon keeper, and leader of a cotillion band. He also invented the "capitaluvium," and "tricopherous," two varieties of "dog-waters" in general use and circulation for the hair. The commission is issued with all the proper formalities, and the bond required by law is signed by Wm. H. Nolan, and by Wm. B. Jarvis as bondsman. But the Secretary of State, Col. Jones, refuses to file the bond, and on it we find the following endorsement: "This appointment is in violation of the constitution and therefore void."—*Madison Democrat, July 16.*

GETTING IN HAY ON SUNDAY.—A case of Sabbath breaking was tried at South Windsor last Sunday before Justice John Moore. It appeared that Mr. D. G. Sperry, proprietor of the hotel in that place, had hay out, which had been wet in the storm previous to Sunday of last week. Sunday morning being clear, though there were indications of another storm which would have ruined the hay, it was properly put in the barn and saved. For doing this, Mr. Sperry and his seven assistants were prosecuted by Mr. Grand Juror Clapp. Wm. W. Eaton, Esq., appeared for the defendant, and H. K. Welch, Esq., for the prosecution. The Justice dismissed the case as an unsound one—Mr. Sperry being justified in the evidence.

☞ The Washington States gives the following statement of the difficulty between Spain and Mexico:

Spain demanded the punishment of certain men who murdered Spanish subjects at Cuernavaca. She also demanded the execution of a treaty for the payment of certain claims of Spanish subjects. Mexico, on her part, replied, that as to the Cuernavaca affair, all had been done that was in her power to do; and, as to the claims, she asked a revision of the treaty, with a view to discriminate between those which were valid and those which had been discovered to be fraudulent. A reasonable proposition for a new treaty was made to Spain. The proposition was rejected, and the minister, Mr. Lafragua, was not received. Spain, meanwhile, has made demonstrations of a hostile character, by sending over a considerable naval force, and some fourteen hundred troops, who were to be followed by an additional force.

Santa Anna, according to general belief, was to lead the troops, together with such forces as his partisans in Mexico would supply, to the City of the Montezumas.

Meanwhile, the Mexicans have made some preparations to meet the invasion and the contemplated insurrection. The people, in mass, scout the menacer of Mexico; and the complicity of Santa Anna with her old enemy has had the effect to strengthen the Government of Comonfort and dissipate the schemes of the revolutionists.

The British and French Governments, if not that of Spain, have discovered in the movement much danger to the existence of Spanish dominion in Cuba, and therefore have no doubt advised a halt.

Neither the Spanish invasion nor the restoration of Santa Anna are events that are at all likely ever to happen.

FOREIGN NEWS—PER ASIA.

The domestic event of the week which has excited the most engrossing interest is the trial of Madeleine Smith, at Edinburgh, for the murder of her lover, at Glasgow, one Pierre Emile L'Angelier. This extraordinary investigation extended over nine days, and the British public, on both sides of the Tweed, has followed the inquiry with breathless attention from the commencement to the close. The outline of the case, which became known in the spring of the year, revealed the fact that a lady of education, of good family, and of excellent prospects in life, handsome, accomplished, and extremely young, was charged with murdering her lover by means of poison in order to marry another.

There was a sufficient dash of the romantic and the horrible about the circumstances to arrest public attention, but nothing which previously transpired gave an inkling of the real features of the case, which, in all future time, will place this trial and its results amongst the *causes celebres* of any age or country. Although the trial has formed the subject of leading articles in most of the newspapers, we do not intend to discuss the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, for every reader of ordinary intelligence, after perusing the evidence, will arrive, we think, at the conclusion that the verdict, under all the circumstances that came before the court, was the only one that could be given—"not guilty" on the first count, which charged her with administering arsenic to the deceased, prior to the 20th of February last, and "not proven" on the subsequent counts, which charged her with the same crime on the 22d or 23d of February, and on the 22d or 23d of March.

The proceedings in Parliament this week, although not without interest, have presented nothing striking; and symptoms are already apparent of bringing the session to as speedy a close as possible.

The election committees have this week come to several decisions, the majority of them in favor of the members petitioned against. In the case of Oxford, the machinery for bribery and treating was too open and avowed to escape condemnation, and, accordingly, Mr. Neate has been unseated as a penalty for the indiscretion of his friends.

But the most remarkable case which has occurred during the session relative to election petitions, is that of Pontefract, a borough which has always been more or less remarkable for electoral corruption. In this instance, the late member, Mr. Oliveira, petitioned against the present member, Mr. William Wood, and by his own evidence and that of his wife proved that in 1852 the sum of £3,000 was given to Mr. Wood, who, it seems, is an attorney, a large portion of which he spent in bribing the voters; and when a petition was presented against the return, Mrs. Oliveira procured the same to be withdrawn on the payment of another sum of £2,000, and, in addition to these heavy disbursements, Mr. Oliveira sent down to Pontefract £1,250 for the payment of some outstanding claims relative to the election. His seat thus cost him £6,250.

France.—The news of the week centers in the attempt to get up a general insurrection in Italy, which was also to have incinded France. According to the version given in the Russian organ, published in Brussels, an attempt was to have been made on the life of Louis Napoleon, contemporaneous with the explosion in Italy, and both events were to have preceded the elections in France, under the influence of which, it was believed, the public mind would be greatly excited in favor of democratic changes. The time was advisedly chosen to give to the revolutionary movement the greatest possible intensity. The conspiracy to carry out the scheme appears to have been first discovered in Paris, in consequence of which several arrests were made, and the French Government, it is said, informed the Cabinet of Turin of what was going on, with a view to precaution and vigilance, but little attention seems to have been paid to the warning.

In Italy the movement was chiefly directed against the King of Naples and the Pope. At Genoa the proceedings were not so much leveled against the Piedmontese Government as to get possession of some ships of war in the harbor, to sail with these vessels to Naples, to fire the shipping there, attack the arsenal, burn the palace, and afford to the numerous sympathizers in the Neapolitan army the opportunity of aiding the conspirators. The latter, it is said, had abundance of money and arms. It is added that Mazzini was lately in Paris perfecting these arrangements, and still more recently in Genoa. At the latter place he found he had been grossly deceived as to the amount of support on which he could depend, and left it abruptly. The whole affair seems to have been wildly and recklessly planned, and, as in all such cases, the result is a failure, with a further aggravation of the ills of the people it was intended to serve.

The government paper Pays says that the movement in Italy was the result of a vast conspiracy, which would have been felt beyond the boundaries of the Italian peninsula. A clue to it was in the hands of the French government for the last fortnight, and it was at Paris itself that this vast conjuration which has ramifications even as far as Spain, was to have broken out. Several accomplices of Mazzini have been arrested in France, and the trials about to take place in Paris will enlighten public opinion as to the enormity of the danger from which Europe has just escaped.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, in a letter dated Wednesday evening the 8th, says: "Public opinion seems now pretty well fixed on one point, namely, that the elections have been unfavorable to the government. The ministers, to whom the public voice ascribes this result, have, it seems, discovered that universal suffrage is a vicious institution, and a dangerous instrument of government; and perhaps they contemplate modification.

I doubt whether the opinions of some of his advisers on this point are shared by the Emperor. He is certainly surprised and pained at the result of the elections of Paris and of some of the leading cities; but he does not believe that a bad feeling has arisen between himself and the nation at large. He believes, on the contrary, that between him and the masses there are many points of contact and affinity, and he has still means at his disposal of preventing the effect from the moment he is made acquainted with the cause. The popularity of the Emperor may in some degree be weakened by the imprudent conduct of those under him, but it is still great. It is an edifice in which the faults of high functionaries may have caused breaches; it has not yet been seriously damaged, but the sooner these breaches are repaired the better.

Many of the elections have been irregular in the extreme; in the department of the Rhone, for instance, it is affirmed that in certain communes there were actually more voters than registered electors, and that in others the whole of the registered electors are counted as having voted, though it is alleged that at least half of them abstained altogether from taking part in the ballot. On the whole, the impression on the public mind is far from favorable; men who desire order and stability are far from being at ease, and the Democratic party does not conceal its exultation.

We are informed that, on the 7th, six persons were arrested at Boulogne, on a charge of having used election tickets deficient in the requisite legal formalities. The printer of the tickets was among the number of the persons seized. Upwards of two hundred votes were tendered for Carnot at Boulogne.

Naples.—The official journal announces that the bands of insurgents who disembarked at Capri had been attacked at Padula, by the Civic Guards and the 7th battalion of Chesseurs. 100 of the insurgents were killed in this encounter, and 30 wounded. The greater part of those who escaped have since been arrested. Calabria is quiet.

A letter, dated Naples, July 2, says:

Intelligence of the late movement was first received in Naples on Sunday night at half-past eleven o'clock, by telegraphic dispatches from Gaeta. Many of the officers and others *employes* were in the theater, so that the whole city was thrown into a state of immense disquitende. The rappel was beaten in the arsenal, and all hands set to work.

Directions have been given to put the whole naval force in a course of preparation, so that there can be little doubt but that the movement is of a most serious character. South of Torraca no exact information can have been received, as the electric telegraph had been cut at that point, but a movement is spoken of at Leece; another at Reggio, where, it is added, the intendente had been killed. Certain points in Calabria are disturbed; and Basilicata is much agitated.

According to some, another landing has been effected in Cirelli, and an attempt in the Adriatic was feared, as the government had given corresponding orders to the above named steamers. Whilst such is the disturbed state of the country, the Neapolitan army cannot be depended upon, and the Swiss have manifested some indisposition to be scattered and separated. A desertion in the 1st regiment of dragoons is much spoken of—slight, in point of fact—but very widely extended as far as intentions went. The revelations of an accomplice, however, very much reduced the evil. Amongst the names mentioned were those of many whose family traditions were almost exclusively military. You will be prepared to believe that the most intense anxiety exists here to know the result of the movement, which by some is called a fillibustering effort, and by others is spoken of as having been suppressed by the gens d'armes and the urban guard.

Spain.—The Paris Pays says: "We yesterday announced that troubles, promptly repressed, had broken out in the south of Spain. We believe the fact to be that a band of twenty-five men stationed in the defiles of Sierra Morena (Andalusia) stopped the mail and burned all the letters. But this band was energetically pursued, and nothing more is to be apprehended in that quarter. It appears, however, that seditious pamphlets against the Queen are circulating privately."

Egypt.—A letter from Alexandria, in the Osservatore of Trieste, states that the Governor General of Sennaar and Soudan, Rafael Bey, had fallen a victim to popular fury. He was the first Christian appointed to such high functions in Egypt, and was distinguished for his energy and prudence.

The Fredericton Bank Robbery.—Savage, one of the men arrested for the robbery of the Central Bank at Fredericton, N. B., proves to be no less a personage than the notorious robber John W. Rand, whose deeds of rascality are known to the police of every city in the Union. He is the person who several years since robbed Stickney, the driver of the Boston and Quincy stage, of several thousand dollars, all of which was subsequently recovered. Since that period he has robbed one or more banks in New Hampshire, and some two years since was arrested in this city for robbing a bank in Virginia, to which state he was taken and imprisoned, but broke jail, and now he is in a fair way to meet his just deserts in New Brunswick. Although the stolen money has not been recovered, we learn from a reliable source that Rand and his two companions in crime cannot escape conviction, the evidence of their guilt being perfectly conclusive.

NEW YORK, July 29.

Julie Heffernan and her two children were arrested at Brooklyn to-day charged with beating to death Christopher Heffernan, the husband of Julie. All the parties are Irish.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1857.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.—We publish to-day, a document of the very highest interest and importance. It is the opinion of the Attorney General of Kentucky, the Hon. James Harlan, upon points deeply involving the great rights of the elective franchise. We call to this opinion the attention of the county courts of the State and of all officers of elections.

The points decided are, first that the county courts of this State have no power to naturalize aliens, and that certificates of naturalization granted by them are void—secondly that no record from the court of another State is evidence in this State unless it is attested by the clerk thereof with the seal of the court annexed and certified by the Judge, Chief Justice, or Presiding Magistrate of the court, to be attested in due form, and that naturalization papers from another State, which do not contain a certificate of the court from which they purport to emanate, are not competent evidence here—and, thirdly, that a naturalized person cannot vote in Kentucky unless he has resided in the State, AFTER HIS NATURALIZATION, two years, or in the county, town, or city, in which he offers to vote, one year next preceding the election, and in the precinct sixty days. This last point is one that we laid down and elaborated a year or two ago, and it is one in regard to which we have not the shadow of a doubt in our minds. The Attorney General has argued it forcibly, clearly, and, in our view, conclusively. The considerations which he presents, as those upon which his opinion rests, cannot be successfully controverted.

And now let the officers of elections throughout the State do their manifest duty. Let them treat as nullities all certificates of naturalization granted by any of the county courts of Kentucky except the Jefferson County Court, which is organized under a special act; let them reject every record from the court of another State unless sealed and certified in accordance with the Attorney General's specifications; and let them receive the vote of no foreign-born person unless he shall have resided in our State, &c., *after his naturalization*, that is, AS A CITIZEN, as long as an American-born citizen must reside among us to be entitled to vote. The Attorney General's authority upon these points is the very highest now within reach of the officers of elections, and they are solemnly bound to regard it.

THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.—We repeat that the proposition, made by Col. Hicks to Mr. Duncan, for the management of matters at the Fifth and Sixth ward polls on Monday the 3d inst., though no doubt well intended, was nothing but *radicalism*.

Col. Hicks's proposition was this:

To secure a quiet and peaceable election, the undersigned proposes that Mr Duncan shall select ten, fifteen, or twenty gentlemen of known worth and standing for each ward, and that the undersigned shall select the number Mr. D. may designate—gentlemen of equal good standing—whose duty it shall be to meet and in conjunction agree upon such measures as will protect voters going to and coming from the polls from insult or molestation, and after said meeting and agreement to publish in all the papers of the city their determination to co-operate with the city authorities in the preservation of law, order, and peace.

This, as the community sees, was a proposition from Col. Hicks, that he and Mr. Duncan should appoint a couple of private polices of their own, one for each of the two wards, and that these two private polices should agree, independently of the city authorities, upon measures to protect voters going to and coming from the polls; but that, *after their agreement upon their own measures*, they should announce to the public their determination to co-operate with the city authorities in preserving order. The protection of voters in going to the polls and returning from them is certainly the legitimate work of the authorities, who have power to command whatever aid they need, and the suggestion that a Hicks and Duncan police, having no appointment from the authorities, holding no consultation with the authorities, and acting wholly independently of the authorities, should agree upon their own measures for securing that protection to voters, is assuredly a suggestion as full of radicalism as any we ever heard made by a candidate for anything under heaven.

We trust that every American candidate understands his duties and obligations too well to think of getting up a police on his own hook or in conjunction with his competitor for the ordering of matters at the polls. Col. Hicks might appoint a very good police, and Mr. Duncan might appoint a very good one, but police-making is not their business, and they have no right to undertake it. It would be a sort of higher-law proceeding that might possibly do among the Northern Abolitionists, or the Southern Fire-eaters, but would not be tolerated here. Mr. Duncan was right in his prompt and emphatic rejection of the suggestion. A private and unsworn police, acting independently of the regular authorities in agreeing upon its own measures for regulating affairs at the polls on an election day, would be a monstrous anomaly.

If our regular authorities, seconded as they will be in every emergency by all good citizens, cannot, in the exercise of their legitimate functions, keep peace on the day of the election, most assuredly peace will not be kept. But they *can* keep it, and it *will* be kept, unless indeed the Locofoco organs and leaders, by the constant repetition of their offensive and insolent and inflammatory allusions to the past and their false statements of it, shall succeed in exasperating the minds of all parties to a point of absolute madness. At present, notwithstanding all the aggravated and aggravating provocations constantly put forth, the public mind is *not* maddened. The combustibles have fallen upon material that would not ignite. We think we have never known the people of Louisville more determined than they now are upon the observance and the maintenance of law and order. If there are exceptions, they seem too few to be worthy of notice.

We regret that the constant outcries of the Democratic organs seem to render it necessary for us to revert so often to this unpleasant subject. It can do no good to keep the thought of coming riots continually before the minds of our citizens. The tendency is bad and only bad. Ever since 1855, there have been as quiet elections here as in any city of the whole Union, and if, in any instance, some few have staid away from the polls on account of an apprehension of danger, they were miserable cowards flying from a shadow of their own brains. A year ago we had a perfectly quiet election, and then the Democratic organs hastened to proclaim that the character of Louisville was reestablished, and confidence in her restored, and now, when peaceable elections have since taken place within her limits, there is certainly no just cause for their raising the cry of alarm and proposing the adoption of measures which would imply that our city is in a condition of utter lawlessness and anarchy—that all the dreams of our people are of blood.

We are for peace at the polls. We are for the instant and exemplary punishment of the first man and every man that shall break it in even the slightest particular. We want no partiality shown to men of our own party. If any American, by abusive or threatening language, shall endeavor to cause a collision at the polls or elsewhere, or if any American shall improperly obstruct a man of any party in the exercise of his legal rights, or if any American shall draw a deadly weapon or strike a blow except in self-defense or in the legal defense of others, we hope he will be arrested on the spot by the proper authorities and dealt with as the law provides. We think that the success of the Sag-Nicht party here or a considerable diminution of the majority of the American party would be a great calamity, but most assuredly the occurrence of bloody riots at our polls or in our streets would be an incomparably greater one. We would far rather that Louisville should pass at once under Democratic domination and remain under Democratic domination forever than that her streets should be reddened with blood shed in riots inaugurated by our party.

We believe that we have explained our views sufficiently, and that they are perfectly understood wherever there is a chance of their doing good.

☞ We see that some of the Sag-Nicht papers actually praise Mayor Wood of New York because he did not choose to make openly a forcible resistance to the new police bill imposed on the city by the N. Y. Legislature. He and his accomplices would have resisted forcibly if they had dared, but, in the absence of the necessary nerve, they chose to let the matter go to the Court of Appeals. They did not let it go there, however, until they had made the whole city ring with threats of violence and blood.

After the rendering of the decision of the court, the Mayor & Co. formally acquiesced, but, while they did so, they made every secret effort to stir up their foreign hordes to strife and blood. It was notoriously from hostility to the new police bill that the German and Irish multitudes, controlled by Wood and his accomplices, made bloody assaults daily for weeks in succession upon the Metropolitan police and its supporters, perpetrating murders and robberies and all other sorts of outrages even in the most respectable portions of the city.

We have no defence to make of the police law enacted for New York city by the Legislature. It is a law imposed upon the city against her will. Its enactment is deserving of the severest condemnation. But the enactment, by the Locofoco Legislature of Louisiana, of the New Orleans city election law was a far more atrocious outrage. The Louisiana Locofoco Legislature in that case, like the New York Black Republican Legislature in the more recent case, passed a bill to rob a great city of the right of self-government and protection, and the Louisiana bill was more tyrannical and despotic and atrocious by far than the New York bill. All the Locofoco presses of the country said that the Legislature of Louisiana was right, perfectly right, in creating a military despotism over New Orleans, but their horror is unutterable at the contemplation of the depravity of the New York Legislature in imposing a law upon New York city without the consent of her people.

No scheme, perpetrated by a Locofoco body, can be so monstrous in its character that the organs of the party will not sustain it and applaud it.

☞ The printer made us say in our article of Tuesday that the Ashland district was represented by a Locofoco in 1855. It should have been 1853.

☞ A Sag-Nicht editor in Indiana advises his readers to read the Bible. Probably no class of persons could well be in sorer need of such advice.

☞ Gov. Walker, after full consultation with the administration, went to Kansas and proclaimed that the constitution framed by the Territorial Convention should be submitted by that body for ratification or rejection to all the actual resident settlers of the Territory at the time, and that, if it should not be thus submitted, he himself, and, beyond all doubt, the President too, would be in favor of its rejection by Congress.

The editor of the Memphis Appeal, who not unfrequently leaps before he looks, did not hesitate to express his fullest and most cordial approval of Walker's whole position in the matter. He too was for having the work of the Kansas convention spurned by Congress if it should be sent to that body without first being submitted to all the actual resident settlers at the time and approved by them. He very soon found, however, that he was standing alone among the Southern Democracy, and of course he got alarmed. He is making a desperate effort now to shift his ground. Here is what he says:

A convention of delegates, elected by the people and assembled for the purpose of framing the organic law of a State, undoubtedly *exercises* sovereign powers, for, although not actually true, such convention is *presumed* to be an assemblage of the whole people. The constitution, framed by such a convention, may provide for its own submission to the people for their ratification or disapproval. It may also specify what class of persons shall vote upon its ratification. This is what we presume the Kansas Constitutional Convention will do, and who shall gainsay its action? Shall Georgia or Mississippi, or any other outside power, say that such a course is wrong and will not be submitted to? We suppose not. This is the position we have taken and the position we now maintain. We are perfectly willing to abide the action of the convention on this subject. If it shall say that those only who were registered on the 15th of March last shall vote upon the constitution, we shall not complain. If it shall say that every actual resident settler in the Territory shall be entitled to a vote, we shall most cheerfully acquiesce in its decision, because, in doing either the one or the other, it is but exercising its sovereign authority.

So the editor, who, not more than three weeks ago, agreed perfectly with Walker that Congress ought not to accept the Kansas constitution unless it should first be submitted by the convention to all of the actual resident settlers of the Territory at the time, *now* says that he will cheerfully acquiesce if the constitution shall be submitted not to all the actual resident settlers at the time *but to those only who were registered on the 15th of March last.* And the principle he lays down goes even [illegible] this. If, as he declares, the Kansas convention is presumed to be an assemblage of the whole people and may specify what class shall and what class shall not vote upon its work, and if neither Georgia nor Mississippi nor any other outside power should undertake to say that its action is wrong and will not be submitted to inasmuch as it is a body of sovereign functions, then how can Georgia and Mississippi and other States undertake to say through their Congressional delegations that the constitution framed by the Kansas convention (that sovereign body presumed to be an assemblage of the whole people) shall not be accepted even though submitted to no class at all for ratification?

So the editor of the Appeal has backed right out, square out, utterly out, from the position he so gallantly took in defense of the Buchanan and Walker Kansas policy. He yields to the Southern storm. Then what chance has the administration in the South?

THE PARIS ELECTIONS.—Paris has again testified against the mode in which Louis Napoleon persists in governing France. In the three new elections the opposition candidates have had triumphant majorities. "A comparison of the figures," says the London Times, "will show how strenuous and determined the struggle was on either side. This is the first considerable check which the authority of the French Emperor has received, and yet its significance will be considerably exaggerated. As a demonstration it might be of great importance if the real brunt of the battle were to be encountered on the floor of the Chamber; but the Emperor is well aware that his power is not based upon that foundation. A parliamentary majority to him is the laurel wreath round the sword; it is not the sword itself. The army and the peasant proprietors are the real safe-guards of his power and the guardians of his throne." The Emperor probably knows that, if he rely on this basis of his strength, his tenure of power is likely to be brief. A writer in the Westminster Review says:

The French army is of the same flesh and blood as the people, and should it be tempted to aim at an independent position of its own, and for a time be even able to acquire it, it would yet be unable to maintain it. A prætorian guard requires a foreign element to constitute it. No really national army can keep up its warlike spirit, and at the same time prove treacherous to its country. That a nation of habits so military as the French has such fondness for the army as to allow the latter often to interfere directly and harmfully in political events is undoubted, but between such an influence and the permanent one of a constituted military guild, usurping every other power and spurning communion with the mass of citizens, there is an immense difference. In France one may always expect to see the army play a prominent part in a political crisis, but its action is restricted to the vehement expression of a popular desire, and not to the reckless fulfilment of wanton whims of its own. France is not exhausted—has not yet reached the age of its decline—and will not continue for ever as it is at present. The principles of the revolution have become a conviction, which is so far from being worn out that, on the contrary, it has gained in vital strength and the pressure of present times. However much the government may seem surrounded by adherents, we find that its trusty followers are both few and without much consideration; the thought and intelligence of the country stand aloof from it.

The question now is what will the Emperor do? Will he regard General Cavaignac as again his rival, and abrogate the present Parliament? Limited as its power is, there are about it constitutional elements charged with future consequences. "It will," observes the London Times, "be an obstacle in the path of the present Emperor, which, no doubt, he will tolerate as long as it does not interfere with his popularity or power, but which he will brush aside the moment it endeavors to make its weight felt in opposition to his will." But would not such a course hasten a terrible catastrophe."

THE CROPS SOUTH.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, who has recently traversed the parishes of Franklin, Ouachita, and Morehouse, states that:

The cotton is quite promising with a good stand and growing rapidly, and, with a good season and late fall, must make above an average yield. The backward spring has delayed the crop fully three weeks later than last season, and unless the fall is correspondingly late the crop cannot be full. Everything depends upon the fall and the worms, and no reliable estimate can be made earlier than October. My opinion is that the crop will be lighter than last year, for, beside the backwardness of the crop, the danger from worms, &c., is much increased by the lateness of the growing time, and the equinoctial storms will be very disastrous to young cotton.

The corn crops in the bottoms were never more promising; heard many intelligent planters estimate the yield from sixty to eighty-five bushels per acre.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Washington county, Miss., gives a gloomy account of the cotton crop in that section, and that, under the most favorable circumstances, not more than two-thirds of an average crop can be made.

The Koscinsko (Miss.) Chronicle and the Grenada (Miss.) Republican speak more encouragingly of the cotton plant, and report that the yield of corn and oats will be very large.

In regard to the sugar cane in Louisiana, it is stated to be flourishing.

The Batesville (Arkansas) Balance says that the wheat crop now being harvested is the finest in quantity and quality ever raised in that State.

NEGRO EXCITEMENT AT EVANSVILLE.—We noticed a few days since the killing near Evansville by a negro of a man named Edmunds. The negro was admitted to bail, which led to great excitement against a colony of blacks residing in the river bottom a few miles below the town. On last Friday night a party of some seventy-five white men attacked them, and a desperate fight with clubs, bowie-knives, and pistols ensued. Many on both sides were severely cut and beaten. A man by the name of Alexander Maddux received three cuts in the head, the shoulder, and arm. Another man by the name of Joseph Glass received a ball in the head. Glass is reported dead and Maddux is in a very critical situation. A German was shot in the thigh and had one of his fingers shot off. Many others were slightly wounded.

The next day the excitement was intensified, and the determination was expressed to drive off the two hundred blacks living in the place mentioned above. The Sheriff of Vanderburg county however very wisely interfered and the offending negroes were taken to Evansville and placed in safe quarters.

☞ At the sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, on the 6th, M. Verrier confirmed the details already given of the appearance of the new comet. It was noticed at the Paris observatory on the night of the 23d June, by M. Dien, but had been detected by a Berlin astronomer on the 22d. Its position is in the constellation Perseus. From observations made by M. Yvon Villerceau, the orbit of the new celestial visitant had been calculated. It appears to be approaching the earth so rapidly that it will soon present a fine object to the naked eye. At present it is believed that it is not Charles the Fifth's comet, of which there has been so much talk, and destined to come into collision with the earth on the 13th of last month.

☞ The Niagara Falls Gazette, a very excellent paper, is quarrelling with Buffalo for her alleged attempt to take away from the town of Niagara all the advantages and blessings that nature has given her. Perhaps the worst of it is that nature herself is cooperating slowly but surely in this unfair work. We believe the great Cataract itself is traveling regularly up stream at the rate of some inches per year, so that in time, a pretty long time to be sure, it will be Buffalo's Cataract, her undisputed property. It is to be hoped, however, that all jealousies between Buffalo and Niagara will be hushed before that time.

☞ Last week a Roman Catholic priest of Maysville, who had made some rather valuable presents to a married lady, was severely cowhided by her husband. The husband was brought before the court for assault and battery. Eight of the jurors were in favor of fining him one cent, and the other four were for making the fine larger. No verdict was rendered.

The priest is reported to us to have made, during the trial, a remark that we shall not repeat until we are well assured of its authenticity.

☞ Among the passengers by the steamship Arabia from New York, on Wednesday, was the talented Miss Maria Mitchell, the astronomer of Nantucket. She goes abroad to visit the great observatories and astronomers of Europe, where fame, which has preceded her, will secure her a hearty welcome.

☞ We read a good deal about the *Kaw* Indians in connection with Kansas. We occasionally see something too about the *Crow* Indians. Are they one tribe, as their names would seem to indicate?

SYRIAN WHEAT.—A gentleman from Alabama received from the Patent Office some spring wheat from the "Farm of Abraham," at the foot of Mount Carmel, in the Holy Land, which he sowed during the past spring. It came to maturity in seven weeks, producing a large full head, with a berry in every respect equal to the original. This wheat is reputed to ripen in Syria in sixty days from sowing. It will thus be seen that our climate hastened its period of maturity eleven days.

☞ We understand that our friend Col. Jack Allen, Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Shelby, is trying to appropriate our thunder. He says that 21 years' residence is entirely too short a time for naturalizing foreigners, and not a moment less than 31 years will satisfy him.

THE POISONING CASE IN SCOTLAND.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial writes by the last steamer as follows:

The extraordinary trial in Edinburg of Miss Madeleine Smith, for the murder of her French suitor, L'Angelier, concluded yesterday with a verdict of "Not proven." It had continued eight days, throughout the whole of which she maintained the utmost coolness. As far as opinion is concerned it is as unfavorable as ever, but one and the principal link in the evidence was wanting, and of this she had the benefit. Although L'Angelier was proved to have spoken of his appointment with her, and to have been in the neighborhood of the house on the night when the last fatal dose of arsenic was administered, the fact that an interview had really taken place could not be shown. With this exception, nothing could have been more coherent than the whole case. The Judge, however, of course told the jury that unless they were satisfied beyond reasonable doubt, they could not pronounce a verdict of guilty; and as in Scotland unanimity is not necessary, a majority being sufficient, no one was surprised at the verdict. She will doubtless now be removed by her family, and never heard of more, unless her immoral tendencies, which, apart from the murder question, were sufficiently exemplified by the evidence just published, should bring her again into the hands of the.

FIGHT BETWEEN BALTIMORE ROWDIES.—The following rather amusing account of a fight between the Baltimore rowdies we copy from the Patriot of Saturday:

Yesterday afternoon, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a man named John Caden, belonging to the party of Rough Skins, was shot at a house in Lancaster street by John Slurt, one of the Double Pumps. Slurt, alias Baskets, with several of the Double Pumps, were passing along Lancaster street in search of some of the Rough Skins just as the heavy shower of rain came on. He proposed to enter a shop until the shower should cease, remarking at the same time we may find some of them here. On opening the door Caden was seen standing in a corner of the room, upon which Slurt exclaimed here they are, drew a revolver, and fired. The ball took effect under the left ear, and Caden, staggering forward, fell out of the door upon the pavement. Slurt made his escape. On the affair becoming known, several of the Rough Skins, bearing muskets, proceeded to search out their opponents, but were met on the way by a posse of the police, who arrested Wm. Lynch, John Graham, Geo. Stein alias Rudy, Wm. Richardson, and John Coleman. Augustus Lutz, of the Double Pumps, was also arrested and a revolver and dirk taken from him.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, Frankfort, July 27th, 1857.

D. C. WICKLIFFE, ESQ.:

Dear Sir: I have received yours of yesterday's date, requesting my opinion on several questions touching the qualifications of voters. I have had occasion to consider these questions heretofore, and will give you, in brief terms, my opinion upon each of them.

1. Have the County Courts of this State power to naturalize aliens?

I do not believe they possess such power. My reasons for that opinion are contained in a letter written in 1855, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

2. As to the authentication of naturalization papers.

The act of Congress prescribes the manner in which the records and judicial proceedings of one State shall be certified so as to be evidence in another State. No record from a court of another State is evidence in this State, unless it is attested by the clerk thereof, with the seal of the court annexed, and certified by the Judge, Chief Justice, or Presiding Magistrate of the Court to be attested in due form. Naturalization papers from another State, which do not contain a certificate of the Judge of the court from which they purport to emanate, are not competent evidence before any tribunal in this State. Papers from the courts in this State do not require the certificate of a Judge.

3. Is the time an alien is sojourning in this State to be taken into consideration, in deciding upon his right to vote, after he has become naturalized?

The 8th section of the 2d Article of the Constitution of Kentucky provides, that "Every free white male *citizen*, of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the State two years, or in the county, town, or city, in which he offers to vote, one year next preceding the election, shall be a voter; but such voter shall have been, for sixty days next preceding the election, a resident of the precinct in which he offers to vote, and he shall vote in said precinct and not elsewhere."

The act of Congress prescribes the manner in which "any alien being a free white person may become a *citizen* of the United States, or *any* of them."

I am clearly of opinion that the residence required by the Constitution is that of a *citizen*, and that the period during which an alien may be residing here ought not to be taken into the estimate. "Every free white——*citizen*——who has resided in the State two years, ——— shall be a voter;" &c.; clearly meaning that during such time he must be a *citizen* of the United States, or of a State and, *as such*, must have resided in the State previous to his voting. A citizen is a person who is either native-born, or has been naturalized according to the laws of the United States. If the Constitution read "that every free white *inhabitant* or *resident*, who has resided, &c., and is a citizen at the time he offers to vote shall be a voter," there would be ground for a different construction. The constitution does not recognize the residence of an alien as constituting any claim to the exercise of political power in this State, because, up to the very moment he takes the oath to become a citizen, he is the subject of a foreign Prince, owing allegiance to his government; when, therefore, he takes the final oath, and is declared to be a citizen of the United States, a few days before an election, and presents himself as a voter, it cannot be said that he is a *citizen who has resided in the State two years, &c.* The subject of a foreign power sojourning here for pleasure or for profit or for any other purpose, cannot be presumed to know or care how the affairs of this government are carried on. When he throws off that allegiance, and becomes a *citizen* of the United States, his political existence dates from the day he takes the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and his residence here while an alien ought not to be taken into consideration as ascertaining whether he is entitled to vote. According to my view the qualifications of a voter are: 1st. He must be a free white male *citizen* of the United States, or some one of them, of the age of 21 years. 2d. He must have resided, *as such*, in the State two years, or in the county, town, or city in which he offers to vote, one year next preceding the election, and in the precinct sixty days. 3d. And if he be foreign born, he must produce his naturalization papers, which, when emanating from the courts of another State, must be attested by the clerk, under the seal of the court, with the certificate of the Judge that the attestation is in due form.

These opinions have been entertained by me for several years.

I am, very respectfully,
JAMES HARLAN.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, Frankfort, July 26, 1855.

J. B. PAYNE, ESQ., Newport, Ky.:

SIR: The question upon which you desire my opinion, is whether the County Courts in this State, as at present organized, have the power to receive declarations of aliens, and, on application, to admit them to become citizens of the United States?

By the 3d section of the act of Congress of 1802, to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, every Court of Record in any individual State having *Common Law Jurisdiction* and a seal and clerk, or prothonotary, has the power to adjudicate and carry into effect the provisions of that act and the several amendments thereto.

Each of the County Courts of this State has a clerk and a seal, and is a Court of Record by the Statute creating them. Revised Statutes, 235. But are they courts of *Common Law Jurisdiction* within the meaning of the act of Congress?

By referring to the Revised Statutes (page 234), and the Code of Practice (title 2, section 15 to 20, inclusive), it will be seen that the jurisdiction of a County Court extends to the fiscal affairs of the county, laying and collecting a levy, erecting public buildings and bridges, appointing surveyors of public roads, the probate of wills, granting letters of administration, the division of lands and slaves, assignment of dower, establishment of ferries, cases of bastardy, &c. But there is nothing in the law that authorises the institution of an action, civil or criminal, or the filing of a bill in equity, or vesting it with any common law jurisdiction whatever.

The jurisdiction to try appeals from Justices of the Peace, given by the Revised Statutes, is taken away by the Code of Practice. So that a County Court cannot, in any aspect, be regarded as a Court of Common Law Jurisdiction for the trial of cases, civil or criminal, at law or in equity, and consequently is not one of the courts embraced by the act of Congress to whom the jurisdiction is given to carry into effect the laws relating to the naturalization of aliens.

If my conclusions are right, it follows that certificates of naturalization—if any there be—granted by County Courts are void. This opinion does not apply to the Jefferson County Court, because its organization is under a special act, different in many respects from the general laws concerning County Courts.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
JAMES HARLAN,
Attorney General.

THE COWARDICE OF A VIRGINIA COURT.—The negro woman who murdered her mistress, Mrs. Hall, near Gordonsville, a few weeks since, was sentenced on Monday last, by the Louisa county Court, to be hung on the 21st of next month. We are mortified to learn that a scene was enacted in the trial of this cause which should be a reproach upon the court that sat in judgment, and make every heart tremble with fear at the manner in which the criminal laws are administered by our county courts. The court announced that they stood four for hanging and one for transportation. Under the decision the woman was legally acquitted of murder in the first degree, and should have been punished by transportation. But as soon as it was known that the prisoner was not to be hung, the crowd that filled the court room became greatly excited, and threats were made that if she was not condemned to death the people themselves would lynch her; and one or two gentlemen approached the dissenting justice and advised him to change his opinion. Under these circumstances the fifth magistrate gave way, and the woman was condemned to be hung. As soon as the sentence of death had been agreed upon, one of the court arose and stated that, as injury to the jail and danger to the prisoner were to be apprehended from the populace, the sheriff ought to proclaim publicly that the court had ordered the woman to be hung. Proclamation was made, and the excited populace became satisfied with the court.—*Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate.*

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1857.

The Government is on the best terms with Costa Rica, and has not signified opposition to her temporary control of Nicaragua. M. Molina returned on Thursday from New York, and favors the restitution of Com. Vanderbilt and the late Company in the transit route. Gen. Cass has not shown a preference to any claimant to the monopoly.

It is understood that Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer (recently consolidated with the Examiner), will receive the Turin appointment. He is a good candidate for the place, and so is his wife, Mrs. Cora Mowat Ritchie.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1857.

☞ The New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register, published at the city of New York, is the leading Catholic paper in the United States. It is the organ of Archbishop Hughes. It has now entered upon the eighteenth volume, and, for ten years past, has been edited by Mr. McMaster, who continues to publish it, and it has an immense circulation.

These facts prove that the paper has been sustained by the Catholics of the United States, and accounts for its present prosperous condition.

That the editor understands his mission; and the leverage, by which he operates on public opinion, may be manifest from this remark, made by him in a late number of his paper:

"If Catholic ideas are to spread among our countrymen, it must be in the language they read; and the language they read is the newspaper press."

It is certainly true that the people of the United States resort to the newspaper press more than to any other source for ideas not only touching past events but for speculations upon the future. Hence the responsibility of journalism in this country; and no one appreciates its power more than the Catholic editor of the "Freeman's Journal."

Having premised thus much, we desire to present our readers some extracts from the leading article of the Freeman's Journal *published on the 4th day of July*, 1857. These extracts contain a full avowal of the aims and purposes of the Catholic leaders as well as of the sentiments of the Catholic toward the rest of the population of the country. We ask consideration for this production. The editor addresses, first, the people of this country; secondly, the Catholic world; and thus he states the aims which the Catholic Register proposes to accomplish:

"Our aim is to show Catholicity *to the country* as the fountain and origin of all that we prize in the traditions of our advanced civilization, as the public conscience for which our society calls, *as the balance-wheel that is to give justness and irresistible force to our future.*

"Our aim is to demonstrate the virgin soil and lofty institutions of our country *to the Catholic world*, as the country of the future, the land of hope, the fair field that Europe has denied to the Church, the open door that no man can shut, *the ripe harvest now nodding over the reaper's hand.*"

After this declaration of purpose, he says:

This number of the Journal will be read by converts to the faith in different parts of the country, whose first knowledge of Catholicity was gained *from the columns of this paper*. The words we now write will also be read by many, not professedly Catholics, who have first learned in our columns *what the real relations of Catholicity are to the institutions and highest interests of the country.*

Of this latter class the Freeman's Journal says:

"*These men are henceforth with us.* They may think themselves undecided as to theological dogmas, which it is not the province of a newspaper ordinarily to discuss, or they may think themselves too busy to give religion, as such, the immediate attention it claims, but, through their patriotic principles, they are with us, intelligently, against all our enemies, *and they will carry the conserving and fortifying ideas of Catholic morals into their functions as citizens.*"

Having thus spoken of the new allies the Catholic Church has acquired in this country, and who will, "through their patriotic principles," carry Catholic ideas "into their functions as citizens," that is, will vote on the line adopted by the Catholics, he next addresses the Catholics, professedly so, in the following strain:

"Where are the disinterested and the intelligent among Catholics? *Our work is their work.* Catholicity and its glory and spread are to them the same as to us. Where are the patriotic among Catholics? They are not hanging by one foot to the country, nor have they shut themselves up to prepare for the end of the world. They may have children whom they love and for whom they deserve a happy and a glorious country. *Let them write this on the palms of their hands, that, if Catholicity prevails, this country will have a success surpassing what the world has seen. If Catholicity, through their supineness, does not spread, the country must fall in ruins; but, in success or in ruin, there is no mediocrity for the American people. It were better that children be not born on this soil than that they live in such a population as would survive the decay of Catholicity in what is now the United States.*"

In the foregoing extracts are contained several points that richly deserve the deepest attention of every true American.

1st. This eminent Catholic writer distinctly declares that the Catholic Church bears "relations to the institutions of this country" which it should be the duty of every true Catholic sedulously to labor to establish, until Catholicity shall be admitted to be the "balance-wheel" on which the force of the American system of government shall depend.

2d. That the Catholic has already effected an alliance with a class in our country, not of the church, but who will carry Catholic ideas of morals and government "into their functions as citizens," and who will henceforth be with the Catholics in establishing those relations of Catholicity to this country, which will make Catholicism the "balance-wheel" of the system. This class of men nobody can mistake. The allusion to the anti-American-Democratic party is too obvious to leave any doubt as to the meaning of the writer.

3d. That the Catholic regards this country as henceforth the true field for his labors—"the land of hope"—and that already he proclaims its condition, so far as his purposes are concerned, in his own pictorial language, as "the ripe harvest now nodding over the reaper's hand."

4th. The honest declaration of that Catholic contempt for all heretics and outsiders which, contained in the decrees of an ancient Pope, still survives in the bosoms of their leading men and shepherds, even in the United States.

This Catholic address comes to us at a very appropriate time, for it serves at once to establish the justness of that cautious vigilance as to "the insidious wiles of the Catholic Church," which originally assisted to produce the American political organization, and offers fresh and overwhelming testimony to our population of the necessity for proclaiming and maintaining that basis-principle of the politics of the true American, which declares there shall be no union of Church and State.

The Catholic selected the 4th day of July for this pronunciamento of his aims and of his prospects as a proselyter in the field of America. When every hill and vale of our great country were resounding with the pæans of Liberty, and America's true sons and daughters were enjoying those festivities by which they annually commemorate the great declaration of their National Independence, this eminent Catholic was closeted, writing "to the Catholic world" of the progress of Jesuitism in our system. The one class contemplated only the beauties of civil liberty under American development; the other was in secret contemplating the progress of disease in our youthful system, and machinating as to the ways and means by which the victim might be ultimately prostrated and chained to the triumphal car of Catholicism. Oh, Americans! native sons and daughters of Columbia! look upon these declarations with the attention they demand; and if heretofore you have been lethargic, now arouse yourselves to the great struggle which it is our destiny to make with the mighty organization, whose shadow already darkens our pathway to progress and to happiness.

Use your "functions as citizens" next Monday in every election district of Kentucky, and prove to the Catholic, that, while you know how to accord to him entire freedom in matters of conscience, you already are organized efficiently to resist any and every attempt to establish in this country the union of Church and State. Gather yourselves together, and prove by your conduct on the day of the election, that, if your country is "the ripe harvest just nodding over the reaper's hand," you mean to let the seed fall upon the virgin soil, thence to shoot up again, and to bear genuine fruit, while all that is left to the Catholic reaper shall be Democratic chaff and foreign cockles. Arise! 'tis America demands your help.

☞ The editor of the Louisville Democrat undertakes to rebuke us for what we said on Tuesday of A. G. Tallbott and James B. Clay. He disapproves such violent invective. We can say to him, if he does not know the fact already, that we have not applied to the men mentioned as harsh epithets in our columns as they have habitually applied to us on the stump.

No man can honestly deny the notorious fact that the Louisville Journal, though occasionally incited to utter plain and bitter truths and to call vile things by their appropriate names, habitually exhibits far more moderation and forbearance in speaking of political opponents than any Democratic paper within the limits of Kentucky.

NO WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.—The New York Express learns through an official source, well qualified to know, that the relations between Mexico and Spain, threatening for some time past to result in a mutual appeal to arms, have just expressed, if not a decided change for the better, such at least as encourages the expectation that the point at issue will all be amicably adjusted. The Madrid and Paris correspondents of the London journals, at last dates, wrote as if the dispute was as far from a settlement as ever; but our information is based upon official dispatches by the Asia, and later than anything actually in print.

MAKING CITIZENS.—For several days past the city court has been converted into a manufactory of citizens. Aliens from all quarters of the globe are rushing through the usual formalities of naturalization, in order to be ready for the election on Monday. They all find, we imagine, the decision of Hon. James Harlan somewhat averse to the exercise of their newly created suffrages. Judge Johnston has been forced to deny final papers in several cases in consequence of the gross ignorance of several of the applicants.

☞ The coinage of new cents has been delayed for want of nickel—a want soon to be supplied from a new source. A recent exploration in North Carolina gives assurance that one of the most valuable deposits of nickel is within a few hours of New York. The geologist's report will soon be made know, when the mineralogists can form their own conclusions as to its value.

☞ A Sag-Nicht said in a speech a few nights ago that the Louisville Journal should be buried a thousand feet under the surface of the earth. The Sag-Nichts would certainly be afraid of it if it were buried at a less depth than a thousand feet. Hadn't they better, as an additional precaution, insist on two thousand?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S LETTER.—We are glad that Mr. Harlan, the Attorney General of Kentucky, has written the able letter published by us yesterday, expressing the opinion that alien-born persons, to be entitled to vote in Kentucky, must have resided in this State two years *after their naturalization*. Unquestionably this is a point upon which an honest difference of opinion may and does exist, but we think that the opinion of the Attorney General is sound, and the argument by which he sustains it impregnable, and besides he is the highest law officer of our State Government.

When the Constitution of Kentucky provides that every free white male *citizen*, &c., who has resided in the State *two years*, &c., shall be a voter, we cannot possibly think that the Constitution means that a foreign-born person, who has lived two years in Kentucky as an *alien*, as a *subject of a foreign government*, and only a day or two *as a citizen*, shall be entitled to vote. It seems to us to be a most unnatural construction to say that the requisition that a *citizen*, to have the right to vote, must have lived here two years, is complied with in the case of an individual who has dwelt among us two years as the bound subject of a European despotism but was, by the grace of our laws, made a citizen this morning, yesterday, or the day before. If, through a miracle greater than even our naturalization laws can effect, a horse were to be transformed into a man, would a constitutional provision in regard to men who have lived in our State two years give to the transformed the benefit of his residence during the period of his horsehood in some good farmer's stable? Of course we do not, by this rather strong illustration, mean the slightest disrespect to foreigners.

The general adoption of the construction given to the constitution of Kentucky by our able and excellent Attorney General will have a most salutary effect upon the purity of elections and the cause of good morals generally. We all know what scenes have for many years occurred on the eve of every excited political election in and around the courts granting certificates of naturalization to aliens. Upon such occasions, it is the habit of violent native demagogues to gather up all the foreigners they can and bribe them to go into the courts and swear falsely, if necessary, so as to obtain papers to which they are not justly entitled. These things are rarely done except when men's minds are inflamed in the view of an immediate and closely-contested election; they are done in order that the votes of the fraudulently-naturalized foreigners may be made available *in the pressing exigency*. Let it be the established construction of the constitution of Kentucky that the foreign-born must live among us two years *after their naturalization*, must live among us two years *as citizens*, before exercising the rights of the elective franchise, and the miserable scenes witnessed around our courts on the eves of past elections will be seen no more.

We repeat that the officers of the elections in Kentucky, whatever may be their own private opinions as to the construction of the constitution are bound to respect the construction of the Attorney General of the State until it shall be reversed by the Court of Appeals. We are very confident that Mr. Harlan's construction in the case before us will never be annulled by that tribunal. Let the question be taken there. The sooner the better.

After the above was in type, we received the Lexington Reporter of yesterday, containing the annexed letter from ex-Chief Justice Robertson, the most distinguished jurist in Kentucky and one of the most distinguished in the world. Judge Robertson takes exactly the same ground as the Attorney General of our State, and maintains it with irresistible cogency and power. The argument is perfect. Nothing more is needed:

LETTER FROM JUDGE ROBERTSON.

LEXINGTON, NOON OF THE 28th July, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: The 8th section of the 2d article of the Constitution of Kentucky provides that—"Every free white *citizen* of the age of 21 years, *who has resided* in the State two years or in the county, town, or city in which he offers to vote one year next preceding the election, shall be a voter."

According to the grammatical import of that fundamental provision, a citizen of Kentucky must, *as a citizen*, reside within the State the prescribed period before he can legally vote in any of its elections: consequently, if a native-born citizen of Kentucky, who shall have removed and become domiciled as a citizen of any other State, shall return to his natal home, he cannot vote here until he shall have resided here after his return two years or one year as the case may be. His first residence, even for fifty years and in the character of a native-born citizen, will not help to give him any right to suffrage here, after he had transferred his allegiance to another State by becoming a citizen of it.

But the Constitution requires him, though a citizen, to reside here *as a citizen* again the prescribed time before it will trust him to exercise the elective franchise. The Federal Constitution entitles the citizens of each State to become citizens of every other State in our Union. But a citizen of Ohio can never, by temporary residence in Kentucky as a citizen of Ohio, acquire a right to vote here. He must, by his own election, become, in good faith, a citizen of Kentucky, and *then* must reside here the prescribed time afterwards. Such I understand to be our Constitution. And can it be reasonable to presume that the same Constitution intended to confer on aliens more privileges of citizenship than it allows to native-born citizens of our own Commonwealth or to the citizens of our sister States?

A citizen of Kentucky may reside in another State—and a citizen of another State may reside in Kentucky; and in neither case will such residence confer political right. The letter of our Constitution requires *the citizen of Kentucky* to reside in Kentucky a certain time before he can vote—*and to so reside as a citizen, of course.* "Every *citizen* who has resided"—means nothing less than that *the citizen*, *as such*, resided. A person who resided here in any other character cannot say that his residence was that of a "citizen *who resided.*" The *status* of the person is connected with the fact of his residence. His residence must be that of a citizen. This, in my humble opinion, is the literal import of our Constitution, and I think that its spirit and policy concur with its letter. Its great object in requiring the prescribed residence was to secure a probation under *all the responsibilities* and *with all the sympathies of recent and abiding citizenship.*

And on this ground alone, were there no other, I would be of the opinion that a voter must not only be a citizen of Kentucky when he votes, but he must, immediately preceding his vote, have resided in Kentucky, *as a citizen thereof*, the time prescribed by the Constitution. Had the Constitution been silent as to color, and could a black man become a citizen of Kentucky, I could not admit that such a man, though born here, could, by residing here as a slave, be entitled to vote on account of that residence, as soon as, by his emancipation, he became a free man, and, on the hypothesis suggested, a citizen. In such a case, he would, when he offered to vote, be a citizen, and would have resided in Kentucky, not two years only, but a long lifetime.

But, in my judgment, the purpose of requiring the residence, as well as the citizenship, would be mocked by the residence of a slave. And so, in my opinion, would it be by any other residence than that of a citizen. If, as a secret agent of abolitionism, a citizen of Ohio should come to Kentucky and reside here two years in the execution of his diabolical mission, *still remaining a citizen of Ohio*, and if he should, for making his work more effectual, or even from choice, elect, after such residence, to be a citizen of Kentucky, I could not admit that, consistently with either the letter or object of our Constitution, he would, the day afterward, though then a citizen, be a citizen *who* had resided here two years as contemplated and therefore required by the 8th section of the 2d article.

A residence by a native-born infant during his minority, may entitle him to vote when he attains his majority. But that residence was in the character and with all the attachments of citizenship. *The infant was all the time a citizen.*

But, I cannot believe that our constitution, in requiring a prescribed residence, intended that of a slave, or an enemy, or a foreigner. It does seem to me that the letter would be perverted and the object frustrated if any other residence be admitted as sufficient except that of a citizen in the character and under the obligations and privileges of a citizen.

It is therefore my opinion that a foreigner has no constitutional right to vote in Kentucky as soon as, by the process of naturalization, he is hatched as a citizen. I have neither time nor inclination now to argue the question or to do more than give you my opinion and a few very general reasons for it. I did not receive your letter until about two hours ago, nor expect that my opinion would be desired by you or by any other person. Yours respectfully,

G. ROBERTSON.

HON. A. G. TALBOT.—It is perhaps too late for the following article to reach any very large number of the voters of the fourth district, through our columns, before the election, but we publish it in justice to the editor of the Missouri Statesman. Mr. Talbot certainly was making his arrangements to move to Missouri, no matter how bitterly he and his partisans may deny the fact:

[From the Missouri Statesman, July 24.]

HON. A. G. TALBOT—SOMERSET (KY.) DEMOCRAT.—The Somerset (Ky.) Democrat of the 15th instant, true to the instincts of Sag-Nicht editors, makes an unmanly and violent assault upon us, because, in our paper of the 5th of June, we mentioned as an item of news that the Hon. A. G. Talbot, of Kentucky, had purchased a large body of land on Heath's Creek, Pettis county, in this state, of Col. McMullen, the newly-appointed Governor of Washington Territory—had sent a number of negroes to it, and, as we understood, intended very soon to occupy it himself. These facts, in connection with others of a similar character, we mentioned in the course of an article on the emigration to our State—facts which were written and published by us as matters of news to our readers, not for a moment dreaming that they would in the remotest manner stir the bile of any Sag-Nicht editor in Kentucky or elsewhere. But it appears that Mr. Talbot is the candidate for Congress of the Know-Nothing renegades in the Danville district, Kentucky, and that many of the good people of that district do not very well relish the idea of sending to Congress a gentleman whose interests in Missouri are far greater than his interests in Kentucky.

This, we imagine, is the secret of the editor's ungentlemanly demeanor towards us; this the true secret of his denunciation of our statement as an "infamous calumny"—as "a falsehood," known to be such when we penned it, and of us as "one of the most unscrupulous Know-Nothing politicians in Missouri or any other State."

So far as the Somerset Democrat and its editor are concerned, we are a Know-Knothing *literally*; for we have no recollection of ever before hearing either of him or his paper. But if the number before us (furnished by a friend) is a fair specimen of others he has issued; if this is a sample of the shameless billingsgate style in which he writes and of the unscrupulous character of his statements, we have no fears that any denunciations in which he may indulge will in the least affect us where his sheet is known.

We re-affirm the statement that Col. McMullen, either on the cars between Cincinnati and St. Louis, or in St. Louis, informed us that he had sold a large body of land on Heath's creek in Pettis county, Missouri, to Hon. A. G. Talbot of Kentucky, who we understood from his conversation had sent negroes to it, with the intention himself of moving to and residing on it. We believe the number of acres sold was four thousand eight hundred, though of this we are not positively certain. Col. McMullen, we have no doubt, will recollect the conversation; and in its substance, if not in its detail, will endorse what we say.

But here is an item of evidence touching the material points in the case, which goes "to the dividing asunder of the joints and marrow" of Mr. Thomas Z. Morrow, editor of the Democrat. It is furnished, not by an unscrupulous Know-Nothing paper, but by an unscrupulous organ of the "National" democracy—a paper which has at its mast-head the name of Col. Stewart, the anti-Benton candidate for Governor, and a paper which endorses Mr. Talbot as "a sound politician." It is from the Lexington (Mo.) Expositor of June 3d:

"HON. A. G. TALBOT.—We learn that Hon. Albert G. Talbot, late M. C. from Kentucky, has purchased a farm in Pettis county, and that he contemplates ere long becoming a citizen of Missouri. Mr. Talbot is a sound politician and will prove quite an acquisition."

This extract whirls the Somerset Democrat a complete somerset, heels-over-head. It is Democratic authority, substantiating the truth of the material points in our article. The same statement, in substance, appears as a news item in the St. Louis Leader of the 4th inst., another organ of the "National" demagogues.

With these facts before him, will the Somerset editor still maintain that it is "a foul slander, written to blast Col. Talbot's prospects," and that it is "an emanation of the Danville clique?" Is the Lexington Expositor in league with the Danville clique? Is the St. Louis Leader? They may be, but the insinuation that we are, is as arrant a falsehood as was ever uttered.

☞ We invite the attention of all true Whigs to the able letter of Gov. Dixon. His position is defined, and he takes direct ground in opposition to the pet measures of the Democratic party. Entertaining the views which he does, he cannot fail to support the candidates of a party which advocates those views.

Mr. Johnson, the American candidate for Congress in the second district, is an Old-Line Whig, who has ever been identified with the American party and who has proclaimed himself an American and stands upon our State and National platforms.

We welcome Mr. Dixon in coming to our assistance. Every true Whig who reads his letter will see the importance of defeating the Democratic candidates. There are several things of course in his letter in regard to which we are far from concurring with him, but we are glad that he takes strong ground, side by side with a vast majority of his old political friends, in opposition to the chief measures and policies of the Democratic party.

HENDERSON, July 21, 1857.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* In your paper of the 20th ultimo, in an article headed Hon. Archy Dixon, you use the following language:

"HON. ARCHY DIXON.—Last year the Sag-Nichts trumpeted the fame of this gentleman far and wide as a valuable and influential acquisition to their party. They exulted loudly over his professed adhesion to Democracy.

"We learn from the Hopkinsville Mercury that Mr. Dixon has recently avowed his intention to support the principles of the American party and to vote for Hon. Jas. L. Johnson, the American candidate for Congress in his district. Mr. Dixon is ardently attached to Southern interests, and has become convinced that the Democratic party can neither save the country nor protect the South. There are thousands like him, who were beguiled into the support of Buchanan, who now repent of their error and seek safety for the country and true patriotism in the doctrines of the American party."

In this article you do me great injustice—I will not say intentionally—for there are many reasons, and which I do not think it necessary to mention here, why I believe you would not knowingly do me a wrong. My motives and position in regard to the existing political parties have been so little understood and so frequently misrepresented through the public journals that I owe it to myself and to such as feel any interest in my political views, to state my true position.

You say the Sag-Nichts last year exulted loudly over my professed adhesion to Democracy. I never gave in my adhesion to Democracy, nor did I ever profess to be a Democrat in any sense of the word; but, on the contrary, I declared myself, at all times, when it was proper for me to do so, a Whig, and this I did both in my public addresses and private conversations. I was a member of the Whig convention that sat in the city of Lexington on the 15th day of April, 1856. I signed the resolutions and address published by that convention. It is a Whig address and Whig resolutions, and embrace my views as far as they go on the public policy of the country. I entertain the same views now that I did then.

I voted for Mr. Buchanan. I voted for him under peculiar circumstances, and would do so again if similarly situated. I had no Whig candidate to vote for; and upon the great sectional issues on which the Presidential canvass was conducted, I thought him nearer right than either Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Fremont.

I introduced, as you well know, in the Senate of the United States the amendment to Judge Douglas's Territorial bill to repeal the Missouri restriction. The policy of this measure it is not necessary for me to discuss now. It is enough for me to say that I believed it to be right then, and still think so. It is a fact known to the whole country that the repeal of this restriction was condemned both by Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Fremont. Mr. Buchanan approved it. Those who were instrumental in repealing that most obnoxious measure were held up and denounced both by Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Fremont not only as agitators but enemies to the country.

Mr. Fillmore, in a speech made by him after his nomination by the American party, declared it to be Pandora's Box from which had issued all the evils that afflicted the country. To have voted for him after such a declaration would have been not only to stultify myself but to have rendered me an object of contempt in the estimation of the honorable men of all parties. But there were in addition other considerations that induced me to vote for Mr. Buchanan. I knew, as every well informed man, of whatever party, must have known, that the contest for the Presidency was narrowed down to Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont alone, and that the one or the other was to be the President of the United States. Mr. Fillmore was not in the fight, as the result has clearly shown, or, if at all, only to aid Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Fremont. To have assisted in giving the State of Kentucky to Mr. Fillmore would not have aided Mr. Buchanan or secured the triumph of national and conservative principles. It would only have divided the vote of the Southern States and increased the chances of success of Mr. Fremont, the Black Republican candidate. Neither principle, consistency, nor patriotism required me, a Whig, to aid directly or indirectly in the election of the Black Republican candidate. I looked upon him as leading a faction whose declared principles placed them in open hostility to the Union, to the Federal Constitution, and to the liberties of their country. But whilst I voted for Mr. Buchanan I did not subscribe to the Democratic platform of principles adopted by the Cincinnati convention. Some of the principles contained in that platform I have always condemned and can never approve.

But I was then, as I now am and have been all my life, a Whig. The principles of that once great and glorious party were my principles—they are my principles still, and will remain so until I have better reasons for changing them than I have yet had. They are broad, just, and national, and look to all the States as equal and to every citizen of the United States, no matter where born, nor what may be his religion, nor in what part of this great Republic he may chance to reside, as entitled, under our blessed Constitution, to equal rights and equal privileges. They do not proscribe American citizens, whether naturalized or to the manor born; nor do they extend to aliens the right of suffrage either in the States or Territories, or propose to share with foreigners, who have never been naturalized, the sovereignty of the American people. Despised, abandoned they may now be, but I cannot but remember when they rallied to their support the good and the great men of the country, and whose their success was heralded to the world by those whose patriotism, it may be, has since caused them to desert them, as the triumph of the constitution and the preservation of the Union. Other parties have risen upon the ruins of this once glorious party; but have they shown themselves more patriotic, more devoted to the Constitution and the Union, or more capable of achieving success than the noble victim whom they have dragged to the sacrifice? The blood of that victim, shed as it was by those who should have shielded and protected it, has sunk into the ground, and from it have sprung, as from the fabled teeth of the dragon, not men united in a common cause and in defence of common principles, but armed men, whose sharp weapons have been turned in fearful hostility against the hearts of each other. I have said that I am a Whig, and even amidst the ruins of that once great party I am proud so to declare myself, and in so declaring let all who feel any interest in my position understand that I do not belong either to the American or Democratic party. I have never attached myself to either, but have occupied, as I now do, a position independent of both of them.

The views of Mr. Johnson and myself are identical. We agree that the naturalization laws should be extended; we agree that to extend to aliens the right of suffrage in the Territories is to enable foreigners who are not citizens of the United States to form the constitutions and shape the policy, not only of such new States as may be hereafter admitted into the Union, but of the Federal Government itself; we agree that no State should extend the right of suffrage—so far as voting for Federal officers is concerned—to any but citizens of the United States; and that to do so is at war with the sovereign rights of the other States, and a violation of the spirit and genius of the Federal Constitution; we agree that alien suffrage, whether in the States or Territories, is the most dangerous and deadly enemy that Southern States and Southern institutions will ever have to contend with; we agree that naturalized citizens should be treated as native citizens, and their rights, religious and political, respected; we agree that no citizen should be proscribed on account of the place of his birth or of his religion; and we agree on all the great questions which distinguish Whigs from all other political parties, and I shall give him my vote, not because I was beguiled into the support of Mr. Buchanan, nor because I have repented of any errors I have committed, or that I seek safety for the country and true patriotism in the doctrines of the American party, nor because Mr. Johnson is the American candidate, but because he is a Whig; a Whig upon great national principles; a Whig who has proclaimed himself publicly to be such in his public addresses to the people of his district; a Whig who has never attached himself to any other political organization, and who would rather be right than fill any office that truckling subserviency could confer upon him.

Entertaining the views here expressed, you will readily perceive the reasons which have influenced me not to identify myself with either of the present political parties, and why I have preferred the abuse, the censure, and the misrepresentations which have been so lavishly heaped on me by the partizan journals of each of the existing parties to taking a position with either—such as my own judgment could not conscientiously approve, and such as my sense of duty to myself, and above all to my country, forbade. And now, in conclusion, permit me to say, that, in all the votes cast by me since the dissolution of the Whig party, I have been controlled by no party obligations, by no desire to advance the interests of one party at the expense of another for mere partizan purposes. That I have not looked to the effect which such votes might or might not have on my political prospects, but that in the giving of them I have looked alone to the principle and the promotion of what I then believed, and do still believe, the true interests of my country. Hoping that you will give this a place in your paper, I remain faithfully and respectfully yours, &c.,

ARCH'D DIXON.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR IN GOLDSBORO'.—By a letter received here this morning, we learn that a most painful occurrence took place yesterday, in Goldsboro', resulting most probably, at this time, in serious loss of life.

It seems that some difficulty had existed between Dr. Davis and a German—a Jew, we believe, of the name of Odenheimer, and it seems that some time last week the Dr. had caned the other. Yesterday Odenheimer warranted Davis, and the parties met for trial before a magistrate, in the store of Messrs. Washington & Andrews. It would appear that Odenheimer was very insulting in his language to Dr. Davis, calling him a liar, or using words to that effect, and as Davis was about to lay hold of a little fire shovel to strike him, Odenheimer's step-son drew a pistol and shot Davis, the ball entering just above the lower end of the lungs, on the right side, and lodging in the back.

The Odenheimers, father and son, fired in all five shots, and as the elder had his pistol to Dr. Davis's head to shoot him again, young Winfield Robinson, a nephew of the Dr.'s, snatched up a spade and struck Odenheimer on the head, knocking him down, and fracturing his skull shockingly. This turned the direction of the pistol so that the contents, intended for Davis, entered the back of young Odenheimer, near the back bone. Thus the tragedy closed. Odenheimer and son are in jail and neither expected to live, although there are some hopes of the younger. It is supposed to be impossible for the old man to survive. Dr. Cogdell took out a spoonful of brains.

Dr. Davis was removed to Dr. Crayton's office, where he remained at last accounts. It was feared that he could not survive the night. He had no weapon whatever at the time of the occurrence. Mrs. Davis is deeply affected, and, owing to her critical situation, fears are entertained for her life, too. It is needless to say that the excitement in Goldsboro' is of the most painful character. It seems that Odenheimer had warranted Dr. Davis, which led to the caning of last week. The trial before the Magistrate was with reference to the latter occurrence.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.

Commodore S. T. Newton was struck with paralysis yesterday afternoon, and died at 4 o'clock. He was apparently in perfect health immediately before the attack. He was presiding over the Naval Court of Inquiry.

WEEKLY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1857.

ATTENTION! SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY!—A portion of the Southern Democratic editors, although exceedingly fierce in their denunciations of Walker for his Kansas policy, have been disposed to spare Mr. Buchanan, at least for the present. Some of them have affected to doubt the President's approval of the Walker policy, and some have even assured the public of his unequivocal disapprobation of it, yet the whole, with but three or four directly-interested exceptions, have strongly and vehemently declared, that, if he *did or should* endorse or sustain or in any way countenance the obnoxious policy, they would unhesitatingly give their aid to crush his administration as if it were a reptile.

Certainly those Southern editors, the whole of them, ought before this to have known, from the official or semi-official manifestos of the Washington Union, that the President does endorse the Kansas policy of his Satrap. If, however, they have really any lingering doubts upon the subject, we presume that those doubts will be at once dispelled by the following from that able and important Democratic organ, the Cincinnati Enquirer:

The President assumes his full share of responsibility for Walker's policy; and it was not on his, but on their account, that we objected to the course of some of the Southern journals in attacking the Governor and sparing the President. It had not the manly bearing which is expected from chivalric gentlemen, and looked too much like servility to power and place for our taste. Now, we happen to know, in the most certain and direct manner, that, while Mr Buchanan regrets certain expressions which have fallen from Governor Walker in his speeches, he has not the slightest hesitation in justifying, sustaining, and upholding the whole conduct and policy adopted by the Governor in Kansas, and on that ground he and his friends are ready to do battle against all opposers.

Surely this is enough to put to rest in every Southern mind all question as to Mr Buchanan's position in regard to the Kansas business. The editor of the Enquirer, whose standing as a party organ will not be questioned in any quarter, says that he KNOWS, IN THE MOST CERTAIN AND DIRECT MANNER, THAT MR. BUCHANAN HAS NOT THE SLIGHTEST HESITATION IN JUSTIFYING, SUSTAINING, AND UPHOLDING THE WHOLE CONDUCT AND POLICY ADOPTED BY GOV. WALKER IN KANSAS, AND THAT MR. B. AND HIS FRIENDS ARE READY ON THAT GROUND TO DO BATTLE AGAINST ALL OPPOSERS.

Now this is unequivocal enough. It is to the point. Whether the President, in writing to the Cincinnati Enquirer upon the subject in question, did or did not intend that the editor should promulgate his views, we are not informed. We presume he did, however, for that editor has too much honor to have made an unauthorized publication of opinions expressed to him by the Chief Magistrate of the nation. But, be that as it may, the fact is before the world in an indisputable form that the President has not the slightest hesitation in justifying, sustaining, and upholding the *whole* conduct and policy of Gov. Walker, and that he stands ready, together with his friends, to do battle against all opposers. And now let the battle come. Let those Southern Democratic editors, who have been so tremendously valorous in proclaiming what they *would* do if the administration *should* sustain Walker, make good their words by putting lance in rest and encountering the shock of conflict.

We must not be understood to express or imply a doubt that an overwhelming majority of the Southern Democracy will maintain their position. They will undoubtedly maintain it against Buchanan as unhesitatingly as against Walker. And in doing this they will not by any means consider themselves as called on to display any particular amount of nerve. The question involved is one which they regard as affecting deeply the honor, the rights, and the interests of their section, and moreover they never had much respect for Mr. Buchanan, whom they supported for the Presidency only to prevent Mr. Fremont's election, and whom they have always half hated and half despised in their hearts. The fight will now be between the Northern Democracy aided by a few Southern Democratic office-holders and pap suckers and expectants on the one part and the overwhelming masses of the Southern Democracy on the other part. The National Democratic party, if indeed the Democratic party ever was National, is riven in twain. It consists now of two writhing and bleeding fragments. The keen edge of the slavery question has severed it midway between its venomous head and its rattling tail. Let the head and tail have it out between them.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer says truly that the potent effect of Government patronage is shown in the recent course of several Southern newspapers. The Richmond Enquirer, representing the autocracy of Virginia Democracy, came up to the defence of the Administration in very vigorous style against the complaints and threats of the Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi extremists, who were attempting to organize an insurrection on the basis of opposition to Walker's pre-sumed policy in Kansas. The reason is that the chief editor of the Enquirer has been recommended for the mission to Naples, and is on probation. So, too, the Examiner, a very violent sectional sheet; its chief editor is Minister at Turin, and does not wish to be recalled. But for this circumstance, it would have led the pack in full cry against the President and his Territorial viceroy. The Governor of Virginia is not exempt from the same influence. Covetous of office himself, he is equally zealous for the promotion of his friends, one of whom, Hon. R. K. Meade, has carried off the first prize of the Mission to Brazil. Pending the distribution of these honors, it is ostentatiously announced that Governor Wise heartily endorses and supports Walker.

We may add that the Louisville Democrat here in Kentucky occasionally ventures an article or paragraph in favor of the Buchanan-Walker policy, the editors of that paper enjoying in various forms the patronage of the Administration and not wishing to lose it. The editors of the Richmond Enquirer, the Richmond Examiner, and the Louisville Democrat all seem to prefer being called Abolitionists by the mass of the Southern Democracy to losing Government patronage or the hope of it.

POOR WALKER.—For several years past Mr. Robert J. Walker has been regarded by himself and tens of thousands of other Democrats as an exceedingly prominent Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Since the time when he was Secretary of the Treasury his eye has been constantly intent upon the high place to which he has aspired.

Unquestionably Mr. Walker would not have consented to go to Kansas but for his confident expectation of establishing, by his extraordinary wisdom and energy there, such a reputation as could not fail to enable him to compass the object of his lofty ambition. And the pomp and parade and swagger with which he went to Kansas and took the reins of power are well remembered and not likely to be soon forgotten.

Well, his mission has proved a most disastrous failure. In his effort to serve the North and the South at the same time, he has won the scorn and execration of both. He is now dead in the Presidential ring. Let him be decently buried, and Douglas or some other prominent aspirant for Presidential honors sent to Kansas in his place.

The editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who is, politically and personally, a warm friend of his namesake, the Governor of Kansas, thinks it very hard that a portion of the Southern Democratic presses will not hold Mr. Buchanan, instead of Walker, responsible for the Kansas policy recently avowed by the latter. We guess that Mr. Buchanan will not resent this apparent neglect of himself.—*Louisville Journal.*

As usual, in all your calculations about Mr. Buchanan, you "guess" wrong.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The editor of the Enquirer says that we are wrong in our "guess" about Mr. Buchanan. Our guess was that Mr. Buchanan would not resent the neglect of himself by the Southern Democratic presses in not holding him instead of Walker responsible for Walker's Kansas policy. So then it seems he *does* resent their not holding *him*, instead of Walker, responsible. Can it be possible that he is *very* wrathful upon the subject? Is his fury against the Southern Democratic presses for not denouncing him rather than his man Walker very terrible? Can't he be appeased unless all the Southern Democratic editors shall club their thunderbolts against him?

We think we may safely assure Mr. Buchanan of a speedy mollification if the denunciations of the masses of the Southern Democracy can mollify him. So let him prepare to "smoothe his wrinkled front."

The Cincinnati Enquirer, in a very agreeable article upon the late Gov. Marcy, says that his charge of fifty cents against the State of New York for patching his pantaloons was the mere result of his humorous turn of mind, intended to caricature a foolish law. Well, we have often laughed at the thing without dreaming that it was meant for humor or wit.

If we remember aright, the law, under which the charge was made, was simply a law that the functionaries, of whom Mr. Marcy was one, should have their expenses borne by the State during a tour of service. We can't see anything particularly "foolish" in such a law or anything that required caricaturing.

We learn from the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail that Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, and Hon. James L. Pugh, of Alabama, oppose the administration for sustaining Governor Walker of Kansas. The Mail intimates that probably a large portion of the Alabama Democracy will oppose the administration and form a new party.

The greater portion of the Democratic party of the South is now down upon the administration. If the party adheres to its position, the administration may be considered as paid for all its perfidy. The case reminds us of the fellow who put a stamp upon the back of his letter, writing under it, "paid if the d—d thing sticks."

A Mr. J. M. Ewing, of Delphi, Ind., is out in a card in the Delphi Journal dissolving his connection with the Old School Presbyterian Church at that place, because he was cited to appear before that body and answer to a charge of heresy, growing out of his belief in Spiritualism.

A DUEL ON THE TAPIS.—We understand that yesterday a belligerent young lawyer forwarded a note to a city official, requesting a meeting, for the a[illegible] of difficulties, on the other side of the river. We do not suppose there will be any powder burned.

A [illegible]porary expresses the unchristian wish that the devil had all the fire-eaters. But wouldn't they cut him out of house and home?

CONFESSIONS OF A DYING COUNTERFEITER.—The editor of the Boone county (Ind.) Pioneer has been informed that a short time since a man aged about sixty years, living in Morgan county, was taken sick and died. Previous to his death he called in some of his neighbors and told them he was about to die, and that he had something weighing on his mind which he wished to communicate to them. He then stated that he had for thirty years been connected with a gang of robbers and counterfeiters; that he had never stolen any himself, but had concealed a large amount of stolen property: that the band he belonged to was composed of some two hundred and fifty persons, well organized, and some of them apparently respectable citizens in good circumstances, and that most of them lived in Morgan and Hendricks counties. He then gave the names of some of them, and two of those named are now in Hendricks county jail.

MURDER AND ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A man named Claude Demarest shot and killed a boy named O'Bear, while in a quarrel with him, and attempting to shoot a brother of the boy, on Monday, July 20th, in Plaquemine, Louisiana. He fled, taking a horse on the way, to Algiers, but was captured by his pursuers and put in prison during the same evening. On the following morning he was discovered hanging by the neck to the bar of his cell, having used his leathern body belt for the occasion. When cut down he fell to the floor as though already dead, but it was not so; some restoratives which were administered brought him to.

A gentleman, recently arrived in New York city from Puerto Cabello, gives a very gloomy account of the progress of the survey of the Honduras inter-oceanic railway. The climate, he says, is extremely sickly, and there are frequent cases of small pox and cholera. The principal assistant engineer, Mr. Baldwin, and some six assistants, had left the work, and the probability now is that the obstacles to its successful completion are so great that it will be abandoned. The cost of the work is estimated at from twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.—Companies F, G, K, and L, 2d regiment United States artillery, now stationed at Forts Hamilton, Independence, Brady, and Mackinac, are under orders to proceed immediately and garrison the posts on the Upper Mississippi lately occupied by the troops destined for Utah and Kansas. This is a most important and judicious move, as the Sioux tribes of Indians who inhabit that region of the country are reported to be very hostile, as well as committing many depredations.

The Wheeling Intelligencer speaks in enthusiastic terms of the wheat crop now being harvested in that section of Virginia.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The approaching exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute promises to be much the finest ever held in this city. Workmen are engaged in enlarging the building at the corner of Broadway and Fourth streets. A boiler and engine-room is to be built, so that the visitors will not hereafter be annoyed by the heat of these necessary articles.

There will be an abundance of manufactures from abroad and we trust that our own citizens will be sufficiently industrious and energetic to excel anything exhibited from abroad. The exhibition opens the 18th of August, with an address from G. W. Morris.

SHELBYVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.—We insert the advertisement of this excellent seminary to-day. It is well and extensively known as one of the very best institutions of the kind in the Western country. All branches are taught there with distinguished success.

ALBANY, July 26, 1857.

A little before noon one of the most terrific rain, hail, thunder, and lightning storms ever experienced here visited us. State street and all the parallel streets leading to the river were flooded. State street looked like the rapids of Niagara. The torrent tore up the paving stones and carried away boxes and barrels, whirling them towards the Hudson like so many straws. The storm lasted three-quarters of an hour, entirely suspending business and travel. The stores and cellars on Beaver and State streets, Maiden lane, Broadway, &c., are flooded, and an immense amount of damage has been done. Treadwell's iron foundry, on Beaver street, suffered considerably.

The damage in the city by the storm reaches several thousand dollars. While it was prevailing a house on Hawk street was struck by lightning, and one man knocked down and severely burned, but it is expected that he will recover.

There has been a great flood in the neighborhood of Cuba.

There are two bad breaks on the Genesee Valley Canal.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

The contract for furnishing stamped envelopes to the Postoffice Department was decided upon to-day, but the name of the successful bidder has not yet been divulged.

The quarterly return of the New York city postoffice was received to-day. It is a full cart load.

The Attorney General has given an opinion in the case of Capt. Wilkes, against whom an action of trespass was brought on account of the punishment of one of his men, named Dinsman, for disobedience of orders given by him while in command of the exploring expedition to the South Seas. It is held that the orders were lawful and the punishment was inflicted by Capt. Wilkes in the discharge of his proper duty.

No man of common prudence, the Attorney General says, would enter the public service if he knew the performance of his duty would render him liable to be plagued to death by law-suits which he must carry on at his own expense. Therefore Captain Wilkes ought to be refunded the sum he is out of pocket by the litigation, although it was finally determined in his favor.

Instructions to Gov. Cumming were completed to-day. They are brief and specific. He is to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed. No man in Utah is to be affected for his political or religious opinions, but held responsible for his conduct. Should the civil authorities be unable to enforce the laws, the military force must then be employed. While his powers are ample for all practical purposes, much is confided to his prudence and discretion.

The sons of Col. Pitchlynn, the agent and representative of the Choctaw Indians, who were last autumn convicted in Arkansas of assault with intent to kill, and were sentenced to three year's imprisonment in the penitentiary, have been ordered to be set at liberty by the President, it appearing that the testimony against them embraced no allegation or malice aforethought, and they were universally esteemed as peaceable and good citizens, and farther that the main witness for the prosecution had offered to be bought off by the friends of the accused.

The President will leave for Bedford Springs tomorrow morning, accompanied by his niece, Miss Lane.

Thomas H. Dunn, of Miss., has been tendered the appointment of Secretary of State for Utah, but there are doubts whether he will accept it.

S. W. Beldon has been appointed United States Attorney for the northern district of Ohio, vice Ranner.

Rev. E. Kincaid, missionary to Burmah, who had delivered the letter from the King of Ava to the President to-day, received one in reply, to be conveyed by him to that monarch, cordially reciprocating his wishes for friendly relations and trusting that peace and good will may be perpetuated between Burmah and the United States.

NEW YORK, July 29.

The U. S. mail steamship Philadelphia, from New Orleans on the 20th, via Havana the 23d inst, arrived this morning.

The health of the Island is reported good both in the city and among the shipping.

The markets continue dull. Stock of sugar on hand, 225,000 boxes.

The brig W. D. Miller landed near Cardinas a cargo of four hundred slaves; she was afterwards burnt.

The brig Florence Massiniello, for York, was lost at the Isle of Pines on the 2d. The vessel and cargo were sold at Havana on the 22d for one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

The frigate Wabash has sailed from here; destination unknown.

DUBUQUE, July 29.

St. Paul dates to the 26th have been received. An express train from the Sioux agency reports 10,000 Indians defying the United States troops. A renewal of hostilities is unavoidable, and the settlers are flying to the forts for protection.

Governor Medary is there endeavoring to preserve peace. He sustains the action of the Superintendent in the suspension of the payment of annuities until the Sioux Nation deliver up the infamous band of murderers. The Sioux refuse and are trying to bring about a collision with the government troops.

The telegraphic dispatch of the Secretary of War, Floyd, refusing the request of Gov. Medary for arms and volunteers for defense, occasioned some excitement.

Two hundred men are prepared and determined to march if needed for the protection of the frontier.

The Democratic Convention have not organized.

BOSTON, July 29.

The royal mail steamship America sailed for Liverpool at noon to-day, with $200,000 in specie.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

NEW YORK, July 29.

The steamship Ariel has arrived with London dates to the 15th. Immediately on the receipt of the disastrous Indian news at London, a Cabinet council was held, and Sir Colin Campbell was dispatched to India to take command of the army left vacant by the death of Gen. Anson. Advices from China state that Canton was suffering from famine. A battle had occurred between the imperial troops and rebels.

China.—A battle was fought above Foo-Chow-Foo. The result is not certainly known, but it is supposed that the Imperialists were victorious.

Sir John Bowing intimates that a compensation for losses sustained by British subjects would be demanded of the Chinese Government.

Lord Elgin and suite arrived at Singapore on the 2d of June.

India—14,000 troops are already under orders and would start immediately. Reinforcements will follow as soon as ships and stores can be provided. Reinforcements are also on the way from Bombay, Madras, and Ceylon. All the influential communities of Calcutta, including Mohamedans, had presented an address to the Government with the assurance of loyalty.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

The Secretary of War has received dispatches from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, dated the 25th inst., informing him that the Sioux Indians have acceded to everything required of them by the general government, and are now quiet.

The Postmaster General has awarded the contract for furnishing stamped envelopes to G. F. Nesbit, of New York, as the lowest bidder.

Judge Stiles, District Attorney Hockaday, and Marshall Dotzen, Federal officers for Utah, join in a card emphatically contradicting the reports from that Territory, extensively published in the newspapers, which charge David I. Burr, late Surveyor General of Utah with having committed frauds upon the government by overcharging incidental expenses, and falsifying the position of the Mormons.

There is a report in circulation that Brigham Young has written a letter to Buchanan, expressing his gratification at the prospect of being relieved from the Governorship of Utah, and promising that the Federal officers, to be sent thither, should be kindly treated provided they attend to their legitimate business.

BOSTON, July 29.

The United States sloop-of-war Cyane arrived here from Aspinwall, bringing eighty-three of Gen. Walker's troops, all in a destitute condition.

When the Cyane left Aspinwall, the Roanoke lay there, with 200 of Walker's men, to sail immediately for New York.

The frigate Saratoga was at Greytown, and had also a large number.

Several hundred were still at Punta Arenas.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.

Fredericka Busch, a German woman, has been arrested on the charge of causing the death of two children by starvation while boarding with her. The coroner is investigating the case.

Many have expressed surprise that Madeline Smith of Glasgow, Scotland, tried for murder, was not convicted. We are not at all surprised at it.

It seems that Miss Smith, an accomplished young lady of a highly respectable family, was seduced by a Frenchman, and that she wrote to him a great many passionate letters, the language of which implied the consummation of her shame. Her reputation did not suffer, and, after a time, she received an offer of honorable marriage from a merchant of wealth. She consequently undertook to break off the relations between herself and her seducer, but the latter would not permit it, telling her in his letters, that, if she dared to leave him, he would expose her, by means of the documents in his possession, to her family and the world. She entreated him most piteously to spare her and persisted for a considerable time in her entreaties, but he was inexorable. And so she poisoned him.

Madeline Smith was unquestionably guilty of two horrid crimes, but we do not believe there is a city in the world where she would have been executed for murder. Jurors always have been and probably always will be, to a certain extent, higher law men.

An attempt was made last week by a gang of miserable foreign Locofocos to prevent Hon. L. M. Cox from speaking at White Sulphur, Lewis co.—His opponent for Congress had been listened to courteously. The gallant Cox, however, soon subdued the rascally aliens into peace.

INDIANA FREE BANKS.—The Indianapolis Journal of Wednesday says:

We believe it is now fully determined by the Free Banks of Indiana to establish at Indianapolis a clearing house to be called the Union Bank of the State of Indiana, for the purpose of regulating and facilitating the exchange of Indiana bank paper, so as to effectually cut off the profits of assorting and returning the currency of Indiana for redemption in coin. This is a very necessary measure on the part of the banks, and if it is entered into by them with unanimity, and the object carried out, it will stop all future runs for gold. If the banks will pay out only Indiana paper in their ordinary business, and send all foreign currency to the Union Bank to be assorted, few banks out of the State would cross over the line to get coin.

The Illinois Journal thus speaks of the condition of the Illinois banks:

A call was made some time since upon most Illinois banks by the Bank Commissioners to make good their securities in the hands of the Auditor, as most of them had depreciated. This, we understand, has been done by all the banks, the amount necessary to be deposited ranging from two to six per cent. on their capital. Their ability to do this promptly we commend as another important fact to the croakers, if indeed there be any of that race still in existence. The Bank Commissioners are now in this city, hard at work upon the duties of their office.

SANTA FE MAIL.—The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence on the 21st inst., under the care of T. J. Field. By this arrival the Messenger received files of papers for June. The mail from Independence, which left on the 1st of June, arrived at Santa Fe on the 22d. S. M. Yost and Col. Walker, Indian agents, arrived at Santa Fe with the June mail. The Messenger says:

Col. Loring, with several companies of United States troops, struck the trail of about 1,500 sheep in Mogo[illegible]an Mountains, which seemed to be accompanied by a large band of Indians, and after following them four days they overtook them in a canon, and immediately attacked, with a result of six Indians killed and two badly wounded. Among the killed was the celebrated chief "Cuchillo Negro."

The sheep, recently stolen from the line of the Rio Grande, were retaken and restored to their owners. Five squaws and four children were captured. These captives say that Delgadito and Mangas Coloradas, chiefs of the Milembres Apaches, were of the party that killed Capt. Dodge, Navajo agent.

A DUEL FRUSTRATED IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Delta of the 24th inst. says:

Messrs. O. M. Le Blanc and John Van Pelt, of Baton Rouge, arrived in this city yesterday on their way across the Lake, to settle a difficulty existing between them by a hostile meeting. Mr. Van Pelt left the city yesterday morning, but Mr. Le Blanc was placed under arrest, though subsequently admitted to bail.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.]

FROM NEW GRENADA.

ASPINWALL, July 19.

On the 18th of June, a law was passed giving President Ospina full power to settle the differences between the United States and New Grenada, excepting that he is prohibited from any arrangements which shall destroy or compromise national sovereignty in any part of New Grenada.

Another law was passed on the 15th of June, "erecting different portions of the territory of the Republic into sovereign and federal States," thus completing the division of the entire territory of the Republic upon this plan. And we find in the official Gazette the project of a law proposed on the 25th of May (which at latest dates had not been decided upon) "for the security and arrangement of national affairs at Panama," which clashes with the terms of settlement proposed by Mr. Morse, and which, if passed, would absolutely preclude the possibility of any amicable settlement of the matters pending between the two governments.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—Since our last letter, we have received a variety of rumors from Costa Rica and Nicaragua—the most important of which confirms the report that the Chamoristas and Leonistas are preparing for a severe contest, and the two Provisional Presidents, Martinez and Jerez, will then decide their respective claims.

We have now learned that a battle will be had, between the forces of the said parties next month. The Chamoristas (who were formerly opposed to the North Americans, but into whose ranks a number of those formerly with Walker have recently enlisted), have sent urgent solicitations to Walker so return to Nicaragua. At least, so say our advices from that quarter.

The Costa Ricans pretend that they are sending to England for three gun-boats and other means of defence, one of the boats to be placed at San Juan del Norte, one on Lake Nicaragua, and one at San Juan del Sud; that they will keep one to fortify their posts on the San Juan river and the Lake—that they intend to sell the boats and appurtenances of the Transit Route to Harris and Morgan, and that they will protect them in the use of the same.

We have dates from Costa Rica to the 6th. The expedition of Webster is likely to be fruitless, and it was believed that a commissioner or agent of the Costa Rican Government would go to the United States in the steamer Tennessee, soon expected at San Juan del Norte, and said to be chartered by the Costa Rican Government to convey to their home the remainder of the deserters.

We learn that the conduct of Rivas toward Gen. Zavala (reported in our last letter), has created a rupture between Guatemala and Nicaragua, the former government declaring Zavala's expulsion from Leon, whatever might have been his personal differences with Rivas, an insult to itself.

The only news from Salvador is of an attempt at revolution by Gen. Barrios, (who commanded the forces of Salvador in the late war), on his return from Nicaragua. He was allowed to submit quietly and to resign his command, after defense and threats of the government for four days.

COSTA RICA.—On the 27th ult. Messrs. Webster & Harris arrived at San Jose for the purpose of endeavoring to make a contract for the transit for certain parties in New York, including Morgan, Garrison, and others. It was generally believed that they would not succeed, as the government had strong grounds to doubt the capacity of Webster to carry out his propositions: besides which, the $50,000 promised by Webster was not forthcoming.

On the 3d inst. Capt. Thatcher, of the U. S. sloop of war Decatur, Dr. Hine, U. S. Consul, Lieutenant Scott, U. S. N., Mr. Carey Jones, and Mr. Young Anderson left Punta Arenas for San Jose, but no news of their arrival had been received at Punta Arenas previous to the departure of the steamer.

NICARAGUA.—By a decree of the 27th, the extraordinary contributions levied during the time of the war have been done away with.

On the 23d of May General Zavala, Commander in Chief of the Guatemala forces in Nicaragua, entered the government house in Leon, and grossly insulted President Rivas in person, making use of the most offensive language, and even threatening to hang him. By the intervention of Gen. Barrios, of Salvador, the matter was temporarily arranged, and Geo. Zavala, with his forces, was ordered to leave the city.

Since that date President Rivas was deposed, and Generals Martinez and Jerez appointed provisional Presidents until the general election takes place.

The country appears to be in a most unsettled state, and the result of the Presidential election is anxiously looked for.

SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 4.]

Of the members elected to the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention, but 42 are understood to be favorable to McCorkle, Broderick's candidate for Governor; while Weller, his opponent, has 134, and Nugent 11 friends. There is little doubt that Weller will be nominated on the first ballot of the Convention, which meets on the 14th July. As soon as this result was generally known, the State Journal, Broderick's organ, *par excellence*, was pounced upon by attachments to the amount of over thirty thousand dollars, and its publication in consequence suspended.

It is in all probability but a temporary stoppage, as we already hear rumors of its speedy revival.

The Republicans have also began to elect the delegates to their Convention, which is to assemble at Sacramento, on the 8th July. Capt. Thos. Gray, Edward Stanley, Col. E. D. Baker, and several others are spoken of as the Gubernatorial candidate of this party.

Besides the nominees of these two parties, there is some talk of running a third and independent candidate by the "Reformers" or "People's Party."

Considerable feeling has been manifested latterly by the miners on Fremont's Mariposa claim. Meetings have been held, and resolutions denunciatory of Fremont and his agents, Palmer, Cook, & Co., passed; and the miners declare it as their fixed intention to resist the encroachments of Fremont and his agents to the bitter end. In the case also of the Merced Mining Company vs. John C. Fremont, the Supreme Court of the State has granted a perpetual injunction upon Fremont, preventing him from interfering with the operations of the above Mining Company, which already has some $800,000 invested in works for taking out gold.

Our Supreme Court has revised and reversed a decision lately made by it, which seriously affected the value of the San Francisco bonds. The court now holds that that section of the consolidation bill regulating the payment to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the gradual extinguishment of the debt is unconstitutional and void, as it interferes with the vested rights of the bond-holders, and that the payment of the $50,000 per annum for that purpose must continue as before the consolidation bill passed.

The "stamp act," passed by the last Legislature, went into effect on the 1st of July. By it all exchange, drafts, &c., drawn upon parties out of the State, are taxed by stamps, as are policies of insurance, passage tickets abroad, professional licenses, and like documents. The bill is very obnoxious to the people in this city.

Business continues to be unusually depressed in San Francisco, and several of our heaviest houses have been forced to suspend. In these times of difficulty, the outrageous features of our Attachment, Insolvent, and Homestead laws have been prominently brought into notice, and a general determination to have them remedied has been awakened. At present they but offer opportunities and premiums for the perpetration of rascality and fraud.

David C. Broderick, U. S. Senator from this State, had a personal difficulty [illegible] with J. W. Stebbins, ex-member of [illegible] Senate from Yuba. Stebbins formerly [illegible] Broderick, but lately has changed his [illegible] real or supposed grievan[illegible] office of a third party in [illegible] hard words, Broderick stru[illegible] with his walking-cane. Bystanders instantly interfered and prevented further hostilities.

Considerable attention is being attracted to the Grand State Industrial Fair, which is to be held in this city on the 7th of December.

Our news from Oregon Territory is to the 20th of June. The vote in favor of a State government is fully confirmed. The policy of making Oregon a slave State is now zealously urged by a party in that Territory, and the prospectus for a pro-slavery paper has been issued.

Some little fears were entertained of further Indian difficulties at the Dalles, but nothing definite has transpired.

Henry B. Hirst, of Philadelphia, has written a piece of poetry on Mr. Buchanan, in which he invokes him in settling the Kansas and other difficulties to—

Arm! Go forth naked to the fight!

Don't do it, old Buck! Don't violate all the laws of civilized warfare. Kill the enemy legitimately if you can, but don't scare them to death.

A new and very dangerous counterfeit $10 note on the Bank of Kentucky has been recently issued, against which the community should be on their guard. Paddock & Co. have received intelligence warning all persons of this admirably executed counterfeit.

We learn from Evansville that the attempt to raise a mob to drive off the negroes who live in that vicinity has proven abortive. Most of them, however, have removed to Gibson county, where there is a large colony of blacks.

The Bank of the State of Indiana has declared a dividend, for the first six months of its operations, about 7½ per cent. on its capital stock. That even beats our Kentucky Banks.

THE LAST ADMINISTRATION AND THE FILLIBUSTERS.—Gen. Wool has written a letter to the National Intelligencer, touching that passage in Gen. William Walker's letter to President Buchanan, in which, referring to the grant of colonization from Don Francisco Castillon, and under the provisions of which he (Walker) went to Nicaragua, he says:

As soon as I received it (the grant), I showed it to the United States District Attorney for the Northern District of California, and to the General commanding the Pacific Division, who then had special powers and instructions from the President, under the neutrality act of 1818. Both these officers informed me that I could act under the contract, not only without fear of interference on their part, but with the express assurance that they would do all in their power to forward the enterprise.

Gen. Wool gives a narrative exhibiting the reason why he did not, on the occasion referred to, interfere with Gen. Walker. He refers to the circumstances under which he accepted the command of the Pacific department, in December, 1853. Certain negotiations were pending between Mexico and the United States, which President Pierce and Secretary of War Davis feared would lead to war, and, having great confidence in his (Gen. Wool's) long experience and judgment, they desired that he should accept of the command of that division, which he did. Secretary Davis directed his attention to certain special duties devolving on him in addition to the ordinary duties of the military command, viz:

Among these will be the duty of *maintaining our international obligations by preventing unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers.* Confidence is felt that you will, to the utmost of your ability, use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace, and will zealously cooperate with the civil authorities in maintaining the neutrality laws.

The President, in a proclamation given to General Wool, calls upon

All officers of the government, civil and military, to use any efforts which may be in their power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender.

With these instructions Gen. Wool went to California, and he says he was not long in discovering that Col. Watkins and Mr. Emory were recruiting men for Walker, then in Lower California; and that the Mexican Consul, Del Valle, and Patrice Dillon, French Consul, were raising an army for Raousset Boulbon's designs on Sonora. "Upon these facts, which I obtained and presented to the District Attorney," writes Gen. Wool, "Watkins, Emory, and the two Consuls were arrested, tried, and with one exception convicted." Walker, being forced to surrender, was sent to Gen. Wool, under whose auspices he was indicted and tried, but not convicted.

The remainder of Gen. Wool's narrative we copy in his own language:

About this time I received an extraordinary letter from the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, an extract of which is annexed:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 11, 1854.

SIR: * * * Your remarks in relation to unlawful expeditions sailing from the coast of California suggest the propriety of referring you to your instructions upon the subject. It was not *expected or desired that the military commander should do more than belongs to the ordinary relations of the civil and military power;* and, in instructing you to aid the civil authorities, it was not intended that you should originate arrests and prosecutions for *civil misdemeanors.* You will readily perceive that consequences injurious to the public service would probably follow from such interference by the military with the functions of civil authorities.

This most singular and extraordinary letter was no less a censure for the part I acted in breaking up the fillibustering scheme of Walker, Watkins, Emory, and of the French and Mexican consuls, than it nullified the Secretary's own instructions, which required me to "maintain our international obligations by preventing unlawful expeditions against the Territories of foreign powers," and the President's proclamation which required "all officers, civil and *military,* to use any efforts which may be in their power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender."

After receiving this letter, Col. Walker, apprehensive that I might interfere with his expedition then preparing for Central America, called on me, and, as he said, to satisfy me that he was not engaged in any unlawful or fillibustering scheme. I simply remarked, in reply, that, with the instructions which I had recently received from the Secretary of War, whether or not he was engaged in any such enterprise, I had no authority to interfere with him—certainly not until I was called upon by the civil authorities to aid in suppressing it.

The above explanation and facts seem to be called for by Wm. Walker's letter to the President, in order to show why it was that I did not interfere to prevent his expedition to Central America, the object of which, as declared by its friends at the time, was to conquer several States in that region, and form them into an independent slave confederacy.

It was stated in a telegraphic dispatch that official documents had been forwarded to the Government, contradicting the reports of Judge Drummond and others, about Utah. The following is one of them:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY.

To the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—My attention having been drawn to the letter of Justice W. W. Drummond, under date of March 30, 1857, addressed to yourself, tendering his resignation as Associate Justice for Utah, wherein my office is called in question, I feel it incumbent upon me to make you the following report. Justice W. W. Drummond, in his fourth paragraph says: "The records, papers, &c., have been destroyed by order of Gov. B. Young, and the Federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable act."

I do solemnly declare this assertion is without the slightest foundation in truth. The records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court in this Territory, together with all decisions and documents of every kind belonging thereto, from Monday, September 22d, 1851, at which time said Court was first organized, up to this present moment, *are all safe and complete in my custody,* and not one of them missing, *nor have they ever been disturbed by any person.*

Again. In the decision of the supreme court in the case of Moroni Greene, the which decision was written by Judge Drummond himself, I find the following words: "That as the case for which Greene was convicted seems to have been an aggravated one, this court does remit the cost of the prosecution, both in this court and the court below." Greene was provoked to draw a pistol in self-defense, but did not point it at any one. He was a lad of 18 years old. Much feeling was excited in his favor, and he was finally pardoned by the Governor upon a petition signed by the Judges and members of the bar of the United States court, the Hon. Secretary of State, and many of the most respectable citizens of Great Salt Lake City.

Again. In relation to the "incarceration of five or six young men, from Missouri and Iowa, who are now (March 30, 1857), in the penitentiary of Utah, without those men having violated any criminal law in America," &c. This is an utterly false statement. But I presume he alludes to the incarceration, on the 22d January, 1856, of three men, and on the 29th January, 1856, of one more. If so, those are the circumstances: "There were quite a number persons came here as teamsters in Gilbert & Gerrish's train of goods, arriving here in December, 1855, after winter had set in. They arrived here very destitute, and at that season of the year there is nothing that a laboring man can get to do. Some of these men entered the store of S. M. Blair & Co., at various times in the night and stole provisions and groceries. Some six or eight of them were indicted for burglary and larceny, three plead guilty, and a fourth was proven guilty. The four were sentenced to the penitentiary for the shortest time the statue allowed for the crime. And just as soon as the spring of 1856 opened and a company was preparing to start for California, upon a petition setting forth mitigating circumstances, the Governor pardoned them, and they went on their way to California. It was a matter well understood here at the time, that these men were incarcerated more particularly to keep them from committing further crime during the winter.

Since that time there have been but four persons sent to the penitentiary for forgery and petty larceny for terms of 30 and 60 days, to-wit: one on the 19th November, 1856; two on the 24th November, 1856; and one on the 26th January, 1856. So that on the 30th March, 1857, and for several days previous there was not a white prisoner in the Utah penitentiary, nor is there at this date.

I could, were it my province in this affidavit, go on and refute all that Judge W. W. Drummond has stated in his letter of resignation by records, dates, and facts; but believing that the foregoing is sufficient to show you what reliance there is to be placed upon W. W. Drummond's word, I shall leave the subject.

In witness of the truth of the foregoing, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the L. S. seal of the United States Supreme Court for Utah Territory, at Great Salt Lake City, this twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1857.

CURTIS E. BOLTON,
Deputy Clerk of the U. S. S. Court in the absence of W. I. Appleby, Clerk.

The New York Express, which has always been evidently opposed to Gen. Walker, comments on the last news from Nicaragua:

The news from Nicaragua, that the two domestic factions, which now divide that distracted country, the "Chamoristas" and the "Leonistas," are at swords' points, and likely ere long to decide their respective claims to govern the country, by a pitched battle, gives color to the rumors floating about in the papers, that Gen. Walker is about to return there. Indeed, it is asserted as a positive fact that his old enemies, the Chamoristas, have sent the great fillibuster a special invitation to bury back.

The Chamoristas, it will be recollected, were formerly the most deadly foes of the fillibusters, but they seem now to be so hard pushed by the opposite faction, that, with characteristic facility, they are ready to forget past enmities, and to make a man their leader whom they have just helped to drive ignominiously out of the country.

We do not know that we ever had much respect for General Walker, or for men of his stamp, but, bad as they may be, one can hardly help thinking that the worst of them are much too good for such a wretched, quarreling crew as the native population of Central America. The bone of contention between the two parties, in the first instance, is the Presidency, a beggarly office at best, with but little pay, and no peace for its possession.

After the evacuation of the country by the fillibusters, the two factions alluded to, following the promptings of a petty ambition, improvised each a Provisional President, and the news we have now is, that, instead of waiting to decide rival claims at a [illegible] election, preparations were making to settle the question in the usual Spanish-American fashion—a general battle. So far as the United States are concerned, we are not aware that we need care particularly which whips.

[illegible] freshing to read the able and eloquent articles now appearing in the Richmond Enquirer and [illegible] in defence of the National Democracy and [illegible]. The Southern ultras are attacked with [illegible] vigor and force, and their indefensible position exposed and annihilated.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

It is refreshing to the Cincinnati editor to read the articles of the Richmond Enquirer and the Richmond Examiner in defence of the administration's Kansas policy, it must be anything but refreshing to him to reflect that two Southern Democratic States have, through their State conventions, denounced that policy, and that their denunciations have not only been echoed but very decidedly improved on by nineteen-twentieths of the Democratic papers of the South.

Beyond all doubt, the editor of the Richmond Enquirer and the editor of the Richmond Examiner would go with the rest of the Southern Democratic organs in violent condemnation of the administration's course as to Kansas but for the fact that both of them are looking to the favor of the administration, from which they are to receive within four or five weeks, if they have not received already, important diplomatic appointments abroad.

A SAG-NICHT OUTRAGE.—*Stealing Votes.*—The Paris Citizen says that on Sunday last seven Sag-Nichts, one Irishman included, went to the house of an American in Nicholas county, named Shaw, a man in feeble health, and attempted to carry him off by force, intending to keep him confined until after the election. They seized him for that purpose, but Shaw resisted, and grasping a corn knife cut one of the ruffians severely on the head and another on the arm, and being assisted by a nephew of the same name who was present, and the wife of Shaw, who called loudly for help, he cleared the party out. A pistol was snapped at Shaw during the melee. The rascals who attempted this outrage have been arrested.

TERRIBLE RIOT AT CAIRO.—*Attack on the Free Negroes by a Gang of Desperadoes—Firearms Used, and Several Persons Wounded—Buildings Fired—Organization of a Vigilance Committee—Several of the Desperadoes Arrested—Great Excitement in Cairo.* The Cincinnati Times has a correspondent at Cairo, Ill., who, writing from there under date of the 27th, says:

CAIRO, Sunday, July 26.

Our city is now in a state of great excitement. Riot and lawlessness ran rampant last night; blood was shed, and the city had a narrow escape from conflagration. I hasten to give you the details so far as I can gather them.

It seems that a number of slaves escaped from Missouri, in this vicinity, a few days ago. It was ascertained that they had made their way to Cairo, and a number of Missourians came over in pursuit of them. They were here joined by a number of the most desperate characters of the city, who, supposing that the fugitives were secreted among the free negroes of the place, determined to made a search for them last evening after dark.

About half-past 1 o'clock this morning our citizens, who knew nothing of the affair, were alarmed by the repeated discharge of firearms, accompanied by the yells of men and the screams of women. It was terrific, and brough the people to the streets. A gang of men, armed to the teeth, cursing the niggers, made their way to that portion of the city occupied by the free blacks. They surrounded and immediately commenced an assault upon one of the houses, forcing in the doors and windows. A number of blacks, including two or three women, were in the house, and as they endeavored to escape they were fired upon. No less than fifty shots were fired, some of them by the negroes. There was an instant stampede of the blacks from all parts of the city, and they were pursued, and in some instances fired at. The assaulting party declared their determination to drive every one of them from Cairo, no matter at what cost.

One of our constables was soon upon the ground, and valiantly interfered in behalf of two negro women who were being maltreated. He also endeavored to force the mob to cease their violence, telling them that if they did not he would have them arrested. They laughed in his face, and proceeded with their work of destruction. They entered the house they had broken open, piled the furniture up in the centre of a room, and, with a yell, set it on fire. The constable, aided by some citizens, fortunately extinguished the flames. A high wind was blowing at the time, and if the fire had once got under way, as was intended, Cairo would by this time have been in ruins. After performing this act, and causing a scatterment among the negroes, the rioters retired.

Mayor S. S. Taylor called the citizens together at 10 o'clock, and the meeting determined that the rioters should be brought to justice. Mr. M. W. Williams was appointed Marshal, and fifty resolute men volunteered to aid in the arrest.

The Committee visited the house of Gundy Bryant, the leader of the outrages. As they neared it, Mrs. Bryant appeared in the door armed with a gun. She cocked it, and declared she would shoot down the first man who attempted to enter the house. She was suddenly rushed upon, however, and the gun token from her before she could use it. She is a desperate woman. Bryant is her fourth husband, and she boasts of having shot a man for giving her an offence. The house was searched, but Bryant had fled.

Several of the rioters have been arrested on this charge, and also that of kidnapping. Prosecutions have been commenced against the negroes, an old State law in reference to free negroes being enforced. Two of the servants of the Taylor House, very quiet men, were each arrested, and one fined $35 and the other $50. They were also ordered to leave the State within ten days. To save the remainder of his servants from prosecution, Mr. Davis, of the Taylor House, shipped them, eight in number, by the steamer John Gault, to Louisville to-day.

It is stated that Tom Ewing threatens to turn State's evidence, and make some developments which will implicate citizens of high standing. He says he expects to go to Alton, but he will not go alone. He knows a good deal if he will only tell it.

This afternoon Dr. Wood was ordered to leave the city by one of the sympathisers. He dressed the wounded, and is one of the main witnesses against the prisoners.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, July 29.

The Europa arrived this evening with Liverpool dates to the 18th.

Sales of cotton for the week 19,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and 5,000 to exporters. Middlings advanced 1-16d. Orleans fair 8⅜, middling 8 1-16.

Breadstuffs dull, with a slight decline. Corn steady. Provisions quiet. Beef buoyant, and prices have advanced.

Manchester advices are favorable. All qualities of cotton have slightly advanced. Consols on account 91⅝@91¾, for money 91¾. Bank rates reduced to 5½ per cent.

In the House of Commons, Roebuck moved resolutions condemnatory of the Persian war, and supported his motion in a speech of much bitterness, in which he accused Palmerston with having, by denuding India of troops for the Persian war, brought about the present state of affairs in India. There was a warm debate. Roebuck had many supporters, who declined however to vote for the resolutions.

Palmerston censured Roebuck's motion, and reviewed his course regarding the negotiations with Persia, claiming credit rather than censure for the concessions made by the Government to facilitate the restoration of peace, and denied that there was any connection between the Persian war and Indian mutiny.

The resolution was lost—38 for and 352 against.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Brougham brought forward a motion for an address to the Queen, to discountenance all measures tending to promote the slave trade. He made a powerful speech.

Lord Clarendon endorsed Brougham's sentiments, saying—if it turned out that the slave trade should be revived, the Government would not hesitate to use the power vested in it to stop it.

The address was agreed to.

The House of Commons voted a half a million on account of the Persian war, after a spicy debate.

Lord Russell asked, but failed to get, the Government to assign a day for the consideration of the new bill he proposed to introduce for the admission of Jews in Parliament. He then asked leave to bring in a bill on the subject, but after a noisy debate the House adjourned without action.

Continued tests of the submarine cable are very satisfactory. At Cork, whence the vessels will sail about the first of August, an experiment will be made through the entire cable.

Insurance for the safe laying of the cable has been effected at rates ranging from 10s upward, but many stockholders are sanguine enough to prefer running their own risks.

The government intends sending to India a steam squadron and a considerable force of artillery by the most rapid conveyance at hand, and in addition to troops already mentioned, the forces intended for Chinese operations have had previous orders countermanded, and are ordered to the India service.

The London Times expresses regret at the government's acceptance of Secretary Marcy's privateering proposal.

France.—The police are active in researches after Italians who took part in the late conspiracy. About thirty were arrested at Marseilles and on the frontiers.

Complete returns of the supplementary election show the return of eleven opposition deputies in all.

Indirect reports for the first six months of the present year show an increase of six millions in the bank.

The reported meeting of the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and France was to take place shortly at Bavaria.

It was reported that the visit of the King of Prussia to Vienna was for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between Russia and Austria.

The alleged complicity of Russia in the India mutiny is indignantly denied in the St. Petersburg journals.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

A convention to further the project of Dudley Mann for the establishment of a southern line of steamers to Europe, met at Old Point Comfort yesterday, and was largely attended. Delegates from Maryland, Washington City, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Texas were present.

Ex-President Tyler was elected President, and Hon. D. M. Barringer, Hon. Hamlin Moore, and N. Faules and Thomas J. Page, Esquires, Vice Presidents.

Letters were read from all the members of the Cabinet, Lieut. Maury, and others, strongly endorsing the plan.

Committees on resolutions and subscriptions were appointed, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The emigration hither from the "Flowery Kingdom" is greater than ever. The Wizard brought over 700 almond-eyed passengers, and some 8 or 10 vessels are on their way from Hong Kong with thousands more of these agreeable accessions to our population.

On last Saturday night week, a band of seven Mexican robbers attacked the Chinese tents located near the Stone Fort on Mariposa Creek, and succeeded in relieving the Celestials in one of the tents of all their small change and revolvers. They were not so fortunate in their assault upon the adjoining tent, in which resided Ah Chu, a Celestial celebrated among the Cantons as being a brave warrior, having killed two Mexicans since his arrival in California, who attempted to rob his camp.

A fugitive from the scene of robbery informed Ah Chu of the presence of the banditti, who quickly made their appearance, and demanded an immediate surrender of all the gold dust in the possession of Ah Chu and his companions. Ah Chu bravely refused, when the Mexicans fired upon the tent and killed one Chinaman dead upon the spot. The Chinamen returned the fire, when the Mexicans charged on them, and a desperate hand-to-hand encounter ensued.

The Mexicans were finally driven off, but not until they had severely cut several of these unfortunate victims of Mexican rapacity. One Mexican was dreadfully beaten with clubs by these Chinese, who, unintimidated by the revolvers in the hands of the robbers, rushed upon the villain and dragged him to the ground. Two others of the thieves were also badly wounded, and it is to be hoped that this will lead to their detection. Three of the Mexicans after the fight left for the San Joaquin river and four for the town of Mariposa.

A gentleman who had visited the scene of action where the fight had taken place states that there must have been a desperate struggle, as the ground was literally torn up by the feet of the combatants, and the soil looked as though it had been sprinkled with blood. On the day after the fight, the Chinamen in the neighborhood assembled in great number and buried their fallen comrade with martial pomp.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1857.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE NEW ALLIES.—In an article which appeared in our paper of Thursday last, we made several extracts from the fourth of July address of the Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register, in which the editor, Mr. McMaster, discloses his aims and objects, and speaks in lofty strains of the present and recent success of his paper and of the Catholic cause in this country. Many things in that address are so deeply significant that we can but recur to it again. Hundreds and thousands of our readers are either ignorant of the existence of such a paper as the Freeman's Journal, or else, knowing of its existence, are under the impression that it is a small sheet of limited circulation and of correspondingly small influence, when in fact it has an immense circulation and exerts a powerful and widespread influence and is the leading organ of Catholicism in this country. Such being the case, the sentiments and doctrines promulgated by it, whether good or evil, deserve the earnest consideration of every American citizen. We have often heretofore had occasion to speak of the pernicious effects of foreign influence exerted in this country by and through the Roman Catholic Church, and if that influence were of any ordinary character, and were exerted and *manifested* in any ordinary manner, then, what we have heretofore said of it and against it might be considered as sufficient. But that influence is so subtle, so all-pervading in its character, so cunningly controlled and directed, that no one knows its *extent* and *power* but He who "seeth in secret." Another difficulty in the way of combating and counteracting it is, that thousands of persons who are not Catholics even will not *believe* in the existence of that dangerous influence, simply because they cannot *see* its effects, or, if they believe in its existence at all, they look upon the danger as being too remote for present consideration. If their attention is called to it, they are disposed to wait until the danger becomes apparent and imminent, and although they may be warned by others, who are more watchful, that it is imminent *now,* yet they think the warning comes from those who speak from passion and prejudice, and therefore it is not heeded.

Until within a few years past, the Catholic and foreign element in our population was so small that we attached but little political importance to it. It was looked upon as powerless for evil. For the past history of Catholicism shows that so long as the Church remains comparatively weak, in any new country, its leaders are exceedingly cautious about assuming any political power or influence. This is their well settled policy, and they long pursued that policy in this country, until they conceived the idea of becoming the "balance wheel" in American politics—of controlling the elections of this country by attaching themselves to the one or the other of the great political parties of the day, and thus, in effect, "ruling America." Their success in this was startling to every true patriot. Hence, from the necessity of the case, the American party sprung into existence, as the legitimate offspring of the patriotism and conservatism of this great and free country. The advent of that party was a manifestation of the vitality of American liberty that was cheering to the soul of the patriot in every clime. It then seemed that the combined influences of Catholicism and foreignism were to become utterly harmless. Such doubtless would have been the case but that some of the leaders of the Democratic party, seeing that this new party was not only overthrowing and rooting out foreign influence, but also the corrupt, selfish, and office-seeking of all parties, and, fearing that justice would overtake them, rallied their scattered forces for a desperate struggle for the spoils of office, and invoked the aid and support not only of foreigners from every land and clime but of the renegades and outcasts of *all parties.* In November last this vast conglomeration of discordant elements in one of its upheavals raised James Buchanan into the Presidential chair. What then are the consequences? His administration must necessarily be inefficient. It would be impossible for any *one* mortal man to represent *all* of *his* constituents. They babble all the lingoes of the known world. The innumerable "heads," "wings," and "branches" of the self-styled great Democratic party entertain every conceivable variety and *contrariety* and shade of political opinion. One thing is good Democratic doctrine in the South, another in the North, and another in Kansas. The ingredients of Democratic policy are seething, boiling, bubbling, *fermenting*—a most "villainous compound."

But there is another consequence of this political union of the foreign-born and Catholic population with the Democratic party that is vastly more important to the country than the mere inefficiency of the present Administration. Foreignism and Catholicism have, by the aid of their new allies, triumphed over free America's native-born children, and are now exulting in their success.

This they do in the face of the whole world. The editor of the "Freeman's Journal" seems at a loss for language to describe the great success and the boundless prospects of Catholicism in this country. In the fourth of July address before mentioned, the editor, in order to convey an idea of the vast circulation of his paper, says, in substance, that if even *ten thousand* of his subscribers were to exert themselves so as to procure ten thousand *more,* they would be doing good service in a good cause. Now, if he speaks thus of ten thousand as if they were a mere handful, how large must his whole list be?

Then hear this Catholic organ when he speaks of Catholicity "as the balance-wheel that is to give justness and irresistible force to our future." And again when he speaks of America "to the Catholic world, as the country of the future, the land of hope, the fair field that Europe has denied to the church, the ripe harvest now nodding over the reaper's hand."

He thus goes on to speak of the "real converts to the faith," and of the "many not *professedly* Catholics, who first learned in our columns what the real relations of Catholicity are to the institutions and highest interests of our country;" and then adds, "*henceforth these men are with us.*" Now, is not his meaning but too obvious? The present *political* union with the Democratic party is to result in a union of *faith* also; the whole Democratic party is to be proselyted to Catholicism. This is looked upon as a grand stride toward the Union of Church and State, to be followed up by others, with toil, craft, and patience. This is what the writer means when he speaks of this country as "the land of hope, the fair field that Europe has denied to the church."

This grand result is not to be achieved by brute force, nor by the omnipotent power of truth, but by political strifes and divisions among the sons themselves of this "fair field" and "land of promise," fomented and aggravated by the subtle ministers of Popery. Yet when Americans have foreseen and predicted such a result, and have raised the voice of warning, it has been drowned by such cries as "persecution," "proscription," "America is the asylum for the oppressed of all nations." The voice of warning has been drowned in the outlandish babble of those who have not yet learned to pronounce even the name of Washington. If an American presumes to say that he prefers to cast his vote for a native-born son of freedom, one who inherits the instincts of a freeman, and whose allegiance to his country cannot be questioned, forthwith he is denounced and villified, not by native-born Democrats alone, but by foreign outcasts who have drifted to our shores, many of whom are yet seeking in the native filth of a foreign and degraded land.

Every true American is not only the keeper of his own conscience, but the keeper and preserver of his own liberty. His charge is a sacred one, and his duty to himself and his country requires that he should be vigilant and faithful in keeping it. He does well to be cautious in the exercise of the right of suffrage. He is the only responsible judge of its proper exercise, so far as he is concerned. He possesses sovereignty, nor Kings nor Emperors are freer or greater than he. He should therefore exercise his best judgment, and study and be guided by the instructive lessons of the past.

If Catholicism is acquiring the hold and sway over this country that the Freeman's Journal seems to think it is, then is such sway likely to be destructive of our liberties and prosperity as a nation? Can any one doubt it? Ask Italy—Spain—every country in which the Catholic has been the prevailing religion.

If the Pope were not a foreign power, but were here in America, with his Papal See and his Cardinals around him, and without his temporal dominions, then would he and his clergy be fitted by habits, sentiment, or character to govern the free people of this country? They surely would not be, in either temporal or spiritual matters. We think it clear that no set of men or women who are bound by vows of celibacy are fitted to govern either the old or the young, either in secular or spiritual matters. Neither the head nor the heart of the celibate is *fully* developed. Neither, therefore, can act perfectly and harmoniously, as intended by the maker. His feelings and faculties, given for wise and beneficent purposes, are allowed to shrink up and perish for the want of legitimate exercise. The balance and proportions of the mind are destroyed. He cannot and does not act, think, or feel like other men. Then is he anything else, mentally, but a *miserable cripple,* and, being such, can he govern and control those who have other feelings and faculties, and who are moved and actuated by other and different feelings and faculties, and who are moved and actuated by sympathies and impulses unknown to and therefore unappreciated by him. Sympathy governs the world. There must be that bond of union between the governor and the governed, the teacher and the pupil. But with the celibate that bond of union is wanting, and therefore he cannot be an efficient instrument for good among men.

Give us the man who has passed through all the stages of life naturally, who is surrounded by his children and his grand-children, whose head has been made wise, and whose heart has been made good, by the trials and vicissitudes of a well-spent life, as a father, a husband, a neighbor, a citizen, and a Christian.

Such a man has given hostages to his country, has taken root in his mother earth, has served his maker, and therefore has not lived "in vain." When he speaks he speaks instruction to the hearts and understandings of those that hear him. The example and teaching of such a man to his fellow-men, in all the trying exigencies of human life, are worth more than those of forty Romish Priests. We hope and believe, therefore, that the time will soon come when the idea of celibacy in *any* Priesthood will be exploded, as one of the crude errors of the dark ages. The idea is now revoltingly absurd to any unprejudiced mind. We do not condemn the great body of the Catholic Church, the lay-members of the church. We know from experience that when they are intelligent, and raised up in this country, they make good citizens; provided always, that their *leaders* are kept from the exercise of temporal power. For this exercise they are not qualified. They have cut themselves off from the rest of mankind, and, being thus deprived of the sweetest of human sympathies, they naturally seek enjoyment in something else that they can reach. By means of their superior knowledge, and their hold upon the consciences and prejudices of men, they acquire power in temporal things as well as in spiritual, and, being no better than other men, they abuse that power, their wisdom becomes Priestcraft, and their government oppression. They become misers of knowledge, and usurpers of power.

The Democratic organs of this city, vain as they may be, seem entirely conscious of their inability to shake the impregnable arguments by which the Attorney General and the ex-Chief Justice of Kentucky sustain the position that foreign-born persons have no right to vote in the State unless they have resided here two years, &c., after their naturalization. The organs appear disposed indeed to say as little as possible upon the subject, evidently not wishing to have it brought home to the public mind.

The editor of the Democrat says, that, if a doubt exists as to the right of a foreign-born person to vote immediately after naturalization, the doubt should be construed in favor of the person. We do not see why. The reason why a foreigner is not permitted to vote till he has been a certain time in the country is the presumption that he is not fit till then to exercise the rights of the elective franchise, and consequently that his exercise of them sooner would operately injuriously upon the institutions and the interests of our country. Now it does seem to us, that, where a doubt exists as to a question involving on the one part the privileges of a foreign-born person and on the other the interests and institutions of our country, the doubt should by all means be construed in favor of the country.

The editor of the Democrat wants to know how many lawyers in this city will risk their reputation by endorsing the opinions of Harlan and Robertson. That seems a very amusing question when we consider that the two gentlemen named are among the greatest jurists of our land. If mind were divisible, a score of such lawyers as the best Sag-Nicht specimens in Louisville could be cut out of Judge Robertson's.

ANOTHER COMET.—The editor of the Astronomical Journal announces the discovery of a new comet, by Dr. C. H. F. Peters, at the Dudley University, in Albany, at midnight of the 26-27th of July. At that time its right ascension was three hours and forty-five minutes, and its declination fifty-eight degrees north. It is quite faint, and its motion is increasing in the right ascension by about twenty minutes, and diminishing the declination by about one degree daily.

MONUMENT TO PRESIDENT YOUNG.—The Presbyterian Herald contains a letter from Thomas D. Tilford, Esq., of this city, proposing the erection of a monument at Danville to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Young, to cost not less than $5,000. Of course all of the alumni of Center College will contribute with alacrity to this noble object.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says that Judge Mason, Commissioner of Patents, has positively placed his resignation in the hands of the President, and his place will be filled as soon as the proper person can be selected.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—We see that Joshua F. Bell, of Danville, and Henry T. Harris, Esq., of Stanford, have entered into a partnership in the practice of law, each of them, we presume, remaining at his old place of residence.

Mr. Bell is well known everywhere throughout the State. He is one of Kentucky's great men. He is distinguished as a politician, and he could distinguish himself in any honorable way he pleased, but it is said to be in the practice of law that his finest accomplishments are manifested. Of Mr. Harris our readers probably know little except from the very charming pieces of poetry that he has occasionally sent to our column. Poetry however is with him only a recreation. He is a studious, keen, practical, and learned lawyer, and, if we are rightly informed, an admirable and effective advocate. We will cheerfully answer for the faithful performance of all the business confided to him or to his eminent partner.

SENATOR MASON'S OPINIONS.—In the last number of the Richmond South we find the following letter from this distinguished Senator. Mr. Mason, it seems, is of opinion that the Richmond South's very severe condemnations of the conduct of Walker are entirely proper. He is of opinion too, that, if slavery shall be ultimately excluded from Kansas, a new and most instructive lesson will have been given to the Southern States, and we are exactly of this opinion. The South will have learned a lesson that would have been of very essential service to her if she had only learned it before the passage of the Kansas bill. 'Tis a great misfortune sometimes that important lessons are not more easily learned. However, if they were learned more easily, they might perhaps be forgotten more easily:

WINCHESTER, Va., July 22d, 1857.

To the Editor of the South:

DEAR SIR: In your paper of Monday last, in an article headed "Walker's Usurpation," I observe the following paragraph:

"But we are told that Hunter and Mason and other distinguished Southern Senators, in the debate on the Nebraska-Kansas bill, expressed the same opinion that Kansas must be a free State," &c.

I cannot undertake to say what opinions may have been expressed by my honored colleague, or by other Senators from the South, in reference to the probable condition of Kansas; though, from a general knowledge of their views in regard to that Territory, I should not doubt that any opinions so expressed would have reference to circumstances and contingencies necessarily qualifying them. To avoid misconstruction, however, I think it proper to say that I never expressed the opinion thus ascribed to me; because I never entertained it. At the time the law passed organizing the Territorial Government, there were few with whom I conversed who did not believe that the future State would take its place with those recognizing and cherishing the condition of African slavery. There was at that time, certainly, every reason to believe why this should be so, and none why it should not. The State of Missouri, bordering its eastern frontier, was a slaveholding State, holding at that time nearly an hundred thousand slaves, and these were chiefly held in the border counties.

The State of Arkansas, adjacent to the Territory, on the south, was likewise a slaveholding State. The soil and climate of Kansas were well adapted to those valuable products, chiefly hemp and tobacco, which gave value to slave labor in Missouri. The proximity of its population, with the attractions of new, fertile, and cheap land, I believed would lead the slaveholders in Missouri to diffuse themselves speedily over Kansas, and the prohibitory line of 36:30 being obliterated, there was no reason why they should not. I had no fear of fair competition in such appropriation of the new Territory from any quarter. Unfair competition I did not look to. What may yet be the result as to the condition of Kansas, notwithstanding the extraordinary and unscrupulous efforts of Northern Abolitionists to force a population there, I cannot undertake to say. Nor will I allude in this place to the new and unexpected aspect now exhibited of affairs in that Territory, with so much propriety reprehended in the columns of the "South." Whatever may be the information of others, I certainly am not sufficiently informed of the existing state of things in Kansas to form a clear opinion one way or the other; yet I will venture to say this much, that, if African slavery be ultimately excluded from Kansas, it will be effected by the numerical force of organized majorities, operating against the usual laws which govern emigration; and will present a new and most instructive lesson to the Southern States.

Very respectfully, I am, yours, &c.,
J. M. MASON.

A DISCUSSION AND A FIGHT.—A very discreditable affair occurred on the 24th ult. at Gallatin, Mo., between the two opposing candidates for Governor of that State. The following statement is given of it by gentlemen who were present:

The undersigned citizens of Daviess county state that they were present at Gallatin on the 24th inst., and listened to the political [illegible]ion between Major Rollins and Col. Stewart, the candidates for Governor. Major Rollins opened the debate in a speech of one hour and a half in length. Throughout his speech he was respectful in his bearing to his competitor and said nothing which could be constructed as personally offensive to Col. Stewart. After he concluded, Col. Stewart replied in a speech two hours long. In the course of his remarks, he dealt a good deal in personalities, and we regarded much that he said in bad taste, and insulting to the d[illegible]onent; amongst other things, he spoke of Maj. Rollins being the owner of certain organ grinders, and mentioned the name of at least one editor in this connection; he also charged, among other things, that Maj. Rollins was the candidate of the Black Republican party—that he had been brought out by F. P. Blair, and in one or two instances he designated him (Rollins) as a Black Republican.

When Col. Stewart concluded, Maj. Rollins, according to the understanding between them to respond for half an hour, and amongst other things stated in substance that as Col. Stewart had spoken freely of his ownership of organ-men and also of his being a Black Republican, he thought these things came with a bad grace from Col. Stewart, who was a northern man by birth—who was the President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, most of the stock of which was owned in Boston—and who had aided in turning over to this Boston company six hundred thousand acres of as fine land as there was in the State—a man, in short, who was owned by the Boston Company—and who would continue to act as their agent, whether he remains a private citizen, or was elected Governor of the State.

Col. Stewart remarked, you had better repeal that statement a few times more, or words to that effect. Maj. Rollins said he did repeat what he had stated. Col. Stewart, who was sitting to the right of Maj. Rollins on the platform, remarked that the statement made was false, when Maj. Rollins advanced toward him and struck him one or two blows with his fist and which terminated in a short scuffle, when their mutual friends interfered and they were separated. Very great excitement prevailed for a few moments at the court-house, but, after order was restored, Maj. Rollins proceeded with his remarks. After he got through, Col. Stewart addressed the audience for a short time, and, after a few running remarks between them, the matter was concluded and the crowd adjourned.

The above contains a substantial statement of the facts as they occurred in our presence, and we present them, that the public may understand them right.

A. Clendenen, J. H. Kinkead, Jno. Cravens, J. H. McNeal, Martin Ringo, T. T. Frame, David Enyart, Henry Harness, G. W. Nichols, Henry W. Lile, C. A. Witt.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.—The Henderson Commercial says that the following interesting questions are to be discussed by Gov. Powell and the Hon. Archibald Dixon before the citizens of Henderson:

1st. That a State, under the Federal Constitution and by virtue of her own sovereignty, has the right to confer the right of suffrage on persons who are not citizens of the United States for State or Federal office.

2d. Has a State the power under the Federal Constitution by virtue of her State sovereignty to confer the right of suffrage upon aliens who are residents and inhabitants of such State.

LIVING IN UTAH.—A private letter from Provo City, Utah, gives some idea of the manner of living [illegible]

[illegible] sales of wheat and cattle are never made for cash or ready money, but a trade will be effected in this way. A good cow will be offered, worth here $30, of which about three dollars will be paid in tea, coffee, and sugar, and the balance in dry goods. Tea is worth $2 50 per pound, coffee 50 cents, sugar 50 cents, and dried apples 50 cents per pound.

The Prophet (Brigham Young) says that if they (the Mormons) will live their religion, or the religion of Jesus Christ, they shall have four years of great plenty, and that then will follow seven years of famine, such as was never before known in the world, but the Saints will not want for bread, nor their friends who shall come to the valley. And he (Brigham) has already commanded his people to build granaries, which are to be filled during the years of plenty.

THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are gratified to learn that the Executive Committee are rapidly pushing forward their preparations at the Fair Ground for the Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society in September next. It will be one of the most attractive exhibitions ever held in this country, and it is confidently expected that in many departments it will surpass any that have been held in any part of the world. It will be very numerously attended by the citizens of all the States and of the Canadas, and the show of stock and produce and fruits and flowers and implements will be unusually extensive and interesting. Contributions of stock are already on their way hither from distant States, and numbers of Agriculturalists, Stock-raisers, Florists, Horticulturalists, and Manufacturers have signified their intention to compete for the liberal premiums offered.

The new buildings designed for the accommodation of the Society's exhibition are either completed or in progress; among these are a beautiful and extensive Floral Hall, and an ample provision for machines of various kinds in operation, and a large number of stables and pens.

DEATH OF COMMODORE NEWTON.—Our community, says the Washington Union of Wednesday, will not soon recover from the shock which it received yesterday afternoon by the sudden death of Commodore John T. Newton, whose courtesy, accomplishments, bravery, and gallant bearing in the most trying situations have added so much lustre to the American Navy. He was a member of one of the Naval Courts of Inquiry now sitting in this city and at the time of its adjournment at noon yesterday, appeared to be in the enjoyment of his customary vigorous health.

Commodore Newton entered the navy in 1809, and at the time of his death was about 65 years of age. Within a few days we have been called upon to announce the deaths of Capt. Henry, Lieut. Decatur, and Lieut. Hare, and now the name of Newton is to be added to that band of departed spirits the recollection of whose heroic deeds will be long and warmly cherished by their grateful and admiring countrymen.

MORE OF THE POISONING CASE.—Mr. Comstock and Miss Ransom, charged with producing the death of Mrs. Comstock by the administration of poison, were examined before Judge Johnston yesterday. The case, however, was continued until to-day.

Much certainty is felt by many acquainted with this terrible crime, of the innocence of Miss R. She is quite a young lady, and the deceased was her aunt. The purchase of arsenic some days ago she does not deny, but alleges that it was for the purpose of killing rats. Heretofore she has borne a most excellent character, and has labored assiduously to support her mother, who is partially deranged.

We have read extracts from a late sermon delivered at Utah by Heber C. Kimball, the Mormon apostle, upon polygamy. He argues that a plurality of wives is calculated to improve the human race greatly. He says that the Mormons, in their selection of wives, are always directed by the spirit of the Lord. We are a little curious to know how the thing is managed when two or more saints fancy themselves directed by the spirit of the Lord to the same girl. We have no doubt that this happens frequently. Probably in every such case Brigham Young steps in and settles the dispute by taking the girl himself.

AFFRAY AND MURDER.—An affray occurred near the Bath line, Morgan county, at Gabe Hughs's doggery, the particulars of which are about as follows: Joe and John Lawson, Buck Combs and Geo. Jones were all at the above place one day last week, when, out of some words, a difficulty occurred between them in which Buck Combs was stabbed to death on the spot and Geo. Jones received three very severe stabs from which it is extremely doubtful whether he will recover. The Lawsons were arrested and are in custody at Hazlegreen.

SILK, COTTON, AND WOOL.—The three great articles of manufacture, silk, cotton, and wool, are rapidly rising in price in Europe, and doubts are entertained whether the supply of any one of them will be found equal to the demand. Wool is selling at from 42s to 45s the told of 28 lbs; and the greater part of the clip, which was on the sheep's back a month ago, has already, it is stated, passed into the hands of the speculator or the manufacturer.

A MINISTER DRAGGED OUT OF THE PULPIT WHILE PREACHING.—We learn that John G. Fee, the notorious abolition preacher, was taken from the pulpit at Cummings, in Rockcastle county, Ky., where he was preaching, and, in company with Rev. J. Richardson and Rev. J. M. McLean, was removed from the county.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Another case was the egging of Bailey, of the Newport News, by some high-toned young Kentuckians the other day.—*Cin. Com.*

We judge, by the tone of Bailey's paper since, that he was only "egged-on" in his abolitionism.

[Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.]

LATER FROM CAIRO—EXAMINATION OF THE RIOTERS—A SCANDALIZING DOCTOR TROTTED OUT—AN IRISH SCHOOLMASTER IN TROUBLE.

CAIRO, July 28, 1857.

The excitement in reference to the late riot has abated, partly owing to the successful examination of the rioters in custody, and partly to other causes of excitement. The rioters, whose names I sent to you yesterday, were to have been tried before Judge O'Shaughnessey, but, the vigilants not having confidence in him, or rather more in Judge Corcoran, procured a change of venue to the latter gentleman's court. On the charge of rioting, all were acquitted except Tom. Ewing, who was required to give bail in the sum of $200. The testimony was very vague against the others. They were then all accused of kidnapping, and the facts brought forth render their guilt certain. They were held in the sum of $200 each for their appearance before a higher court to answer this charge. They have not yet procured bail, and are still in prison.

Considerable excitement has existed to-day in reference to one of our physicians, Dr. Woods, who has been escorted out of town by a company of gentlemen, who notified him that his return would secure a coat of tar and feathers. I know nothing of the facts, and merely give you the street talk in reference to the matter. Dr. Woods resided here some twelve months ago, and was hospitably received and boarded by a private family. There were several interesting daughters in this family, including one little creature about fifteen years of age. The Doctor seemed to become enamored of this girl and was very attentive to her. One day, however, the doctor happened to leave a private letter exposed, so that it reached the eyes of the father, and the letter was found to contain the most vulgar charges against the girl. The father immediately sought satisfaction by personal chastisement. He sought the Doctor out, fired at, but missed him. The matter was then taken in hand by others, and the Doctor escaped punishment by leaving the city promptly in twenty-four hours.

He went to St. Louis, and, as the story goes, there in solemn form reiterated the charges against the girl, declaring that he had had illicit dealings with her. The fact came to the knowledge of some friends of the family, who, knowing their entire falsity, exerted themselves to keep the matter from them and spare the feelings of the innocent young lady.

About six months ago, the doctor returned to Cairo, seemingly repentant of what he had done, and the subject was not revived. More recently, however, he renewed his accusations in private conversation, and a day or two since this fact came to the knowledge of some of the friends of the family. Yesterday he was waited upon by a delegation of our best citizens, and invited to walk over to Mayor Taylor's office. He accompanied them because he could not do otherwise. He was there made to retract in writing everything he had said against the young lady, and to apologise to her by the same instrumentality. He was then allowed two hours to prepare himself to leave the city. The self-constituted committee did not leave him, but remained with him during the two hours, and then escorted him to the depot. Aboard the cars the doctor thanked them for their attention and regretted his inability to make them a speech. Had he remained here over night, the excitement against him, I am sure, would have resulted in his receiving a coat of tar and feathers.

We have another excitement. An Irish Catholic named Mahony, has been teaching school in Ohio City, Missouri, opposite this place, for a year past. During that time he made the acquaintance of a young American lady, of great personal beauty and handsome accomplishments. He made love to her, and as rumor has it, succeeded in winning the heart of the f[illegible] one, or at least securing her consent to a marri[illegible] engagement, if it met with the approbation of her parents. In the meantime, the pedagogue has removed here, and opened a school, and more recently addressed a note to the father of the young lady, asking her hand in marriage. The parent indignantly refused his assent. This called forth a long letter from the school-teacher, who told the father that he might as well consent, as the intimacy between the daughter and himself had destroyed her maidenhood! The contents of the letter became known in Ohio City, and caused the greatest excitement. Mahony has been ordered to leave Cairo, in double quick time, and a number of young Missourians are on his scent, determined yet to treat him to a suit of clothing which will stick closer to him than a brother.

JACK.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

NEW YORK, July 30.

The Clyde steamship Kangaroo, Capt. Jeffrey, from Liverpool on the 15th inst., arrived here this morning. Her dates are anticipated.

The shipment of the submarine telegraph cable on the British frigate Agamemnon was finished on the 18th inst. The shipment of the other portion on the Niagara was nearly completed.

The poet Beranger is dead.

Accounts from Spain indicate that an interview had been had between Lafragua and Pidal on the Mexican question. The result was believed to have been unsatisfactory.

Richardson, Spence, & Co. report flour very dull and is lower. The following are the closing quotations: Western Canal 30s@31s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s; Ohio 32s@32s 6d. Wheat dull and 2d lower; some circulars report a decline of 2d@4d; sales of red at 8s 3d@9s 4d@9s 8d. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 38s@38 6d; white scarce at 40s@42s.

The crops promise to be very luxuriant.

The provision market is quiet. Beef buoyant at previous advance.

Richardson, Spence, & Co., Bigland, Athaya, & Co., and Mellenry's circulars quote beef as buoyant at an advance for the week of [illegible]; mess beef is quoted at 140s@160s. Pork dull. Bacon heavy at [illegible] lower; sales of long middles with ribs in at 47s@50s; short middles with ribs in 48s@53s; Cumberland 44s@49s. Bacon dull; quotations nominal at 65s@67s 6d. Prices of tallow are easier and market unchanged; sales of butchers' at 54s 6d.

London, July 18, M.—Consols are quoted at 91⅝@91¾ for money and 92⅛ for account.

BALTIMORE, July 31.

At Old Point yesterday, a series of eight resolutions was passed delegating A. Dudley Mann to convey the sentiments of this convention to the Knoxville convention; also to take charge of the correspondence concerning the proposed ocean ferry. The general tenor of the resolutions was warmly in favor of the project. Speeches were made by Mann, Barringer, and Chandler of Norfolk; also eloquent addresses were delivered by several others. The subscription committee reported $8,000 subscribed on the spot. Adjourned *sine die.*

WASHINGTON, July 31.

The Indian Bureau has been informed that the sales of the western portion of the Delaware Indians' trust lands in Kansas had, on the 15th inst., reached nearly a hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, and it is supposed nearly half a million will be realized.

The Ottawa tribe of Indians in Kansas concluded a treaty with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs today, by which they agree to an equitable distribution of their lands among themselves. Provision is also made for their recognition as citizens after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate.

NEWS FROM CHINA.—The [illegible] correspondent of the New York Times, writing on board the San Jacinto, now at Hong Kong, states, on reliable authority, that the Island of Formosa will probably be taken possession of by the United States forces at an early date. An officer of the American squadron has been sojourning there during the past three months, engaged in making the necessary observations. From the same source we learn that eight of [illegible] prisoners, alleged to have been beheaded [illegible] alive in Canton. Yeh is gathering togethe[illegible] reinforcements, and the voice of the Mandar[illegible] loud for war. The United States squadron was inactive, and, as our correspondent makes no mention of the reported movement of the San Jacinto up the Canton river in pursuit of piratical junks, we presume that [illegible] intelligence was incorrect, or at least premature. The small-pox had not disappeared from the Levant.

SETTLEMENT OF RAILROAD DIFFICULTIES.—The arrangement for an advance of fares and reduction of expenses on the Erie and New York Central railroads have been agreed upon, and the Erie through fare was advanced on Monday from $5 to $8. Rates of freight will also soon be advanced. It is stated that extraordinary expenses, calculated to be equal to $200,000 for each road, will be cut off under the new agreement.

COUNTERFEITING AND MAIL ROBBING.—Under the head of "Loss of Democratic Votes," the Knoxville Whig chronicles the following criminal statistics:

The authorities of Bradley county have just arrested and confined in jail, Thomas W. Officer and three other Democrats, for passing counterfeit money, and found in their possession *ten thousand dollars* on the bank of Hamburg, well executed. This will lose to that party four votes in the coming election.

In Rhea they have lost another voter and his influence, which has been considerable heretofore. J. J. Abell, who was tried here at the last Federal Court, for participating in the *robbery of the mail,* returned to Rhea county, got at his villainy again—a writ was taken out for him by a respectable citizen—he disposed of his land and goods and fled to parts unknown.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

NEW YORK, July 27.

FASHIONABLE WORLD OUT OF TOWN.

At this season when all the world are out of town, and the city left to the mercy of the poorer class of tradespeople, unlucky paragraphists, and Irish laborers, New York presents anything but a striking aspect in point of fashionable importance. Fifth avenue is deserted, and Broadway tenanted by a curious medley representing the fag-end of all creation. The principal stores are empty or only visited by some stray old lady from the suburbs, or an extra economical housewife who embraces the opportunity to get some "bargains;" while the few clerks who are left in charge elevate their eyebrows, and languidly swear that staying in town at this season is an insufferable "bore." Of course, fashion in the Metropolis is *en dishabille,* and would be much more *picturesque* on canvas, straw, or paper. The light blue bonnets and green dresses, the red shawls and yellow gloves, with kindred incongruities are quite overwhelming, and the attempts in the way of hoops surprising. A specimen was seen in Broadway yesterday, which convulsed with merriment all who came near it.

This was in the person of an extraordinarily large, fat woman who sailed along majestically, conscious of being the object of particular attention. Her face was like a very large round of beef and body in proportion, and over her immense "skeleton" hoops, she wore a dress of flowing white muslin, from beneath which brown gaiters of elephantine proportions stood out in bold relief. A fashionably small yellow bonnet perked of the back of the head, the tiniest lace shawl just touched her ample shoulders, delicate lilac kid gloves partially concealed the great hands, below which, however, the red flesh bulged to such an extent that it seemed as if it must burst its boundary, a light blue parasol, and needle-work *mouchoir* held on the tips of the fingers completed the ensemble of one of the best natured cooks in all New York. So much for fashion.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS IN THE CITY.

The managements of the different theatres have all got an attack of "summer garden mania," and are turning their entrances and lobbies into receptacles for two or three little stunted bushes, which they call "evergreens," and occasional miniature plaster figures, such as Italian boys carry round on their heads, and sell for a shilling each, but are called here with the same delicate perception of a practical joke, "statuary." The most extraordinary pains are taken for the benefit of the "million," and all their tastes are consulted. At Wallack's the "Indian Punka" is in full operation every evening, and consists of strips of Nankeen, supported at intervals by pieces of shingle; these are suspended from the ceiling, and flap backward and forward in the most satisfactory manner. Mr. Stuart also provides pails of ice-water (and one tumbler), which are carried round between acts by little boys in thoroughly democratic style, and finally has a little jet which spouts up Cologne water, into the receiver of which every one dips their handkerchief until the question of its original color becomes problematical.

At Burton's, the "promenade concerts" and the "real" glacier attract considerable attention, and indeed the amount of breathing room, the unlimited quantity of ice-water, and the really good music make it a pleasant place to "drop in" for an hour or so, and one forgives the "glacier" for being a few "chunks" of "real" ice, which hide their diminished heads before the performance is over.

The management of Wallack's and Mr. Bourcicault are expected to institute another series of those concerts at the Academy of Music on a much more magnificent scale, with a *real* "falls," composed of a rock scene, with a plate of glass before it, over which several jets of Croton water are to be turned. With the help of a few colored lights and an old stage figure painted up they can have "Venus rising from the sea" and any quantity of aquatic delusions.

SUMMER FASHIONS IN THE COUNTRY.

It is generally conceded that New York was never so generally cleared out as this season, either in consequence of the police difficulties or for some other reason; all who possibly can have left or are leaving town. Even the washerwoman of a lady friend requested the amount of her "little bill" on the ground that she was "going into the country" for "recreation," and, though Fashion has disappeared for a time from the precincts of stone pavements and brick walls, she is flourishing gaily under the shade of stately trees, or is perchance crowned with sweeter flowers than ever blossomed in a conservatory.

It is astonishing how enthusiastically fond of nature our gay belles become when they emerge from the shell of city life.

"Oh! don't you admire nature?" said a young lady to a gentleman on board a steamboat going up the Hudson river.

The young gentleman assured her that he did "excessively."

"Oh! so do I," said the enthusiastic young lady; "I dote upon it. Last week we went on an excursion up the most *lovely* mountain and stopped near the top, by the side of the most *magnificent* little lake; on one side there were *such* enchanting rocks, and on the other shrubbery—what do you call 'em?—pine. I imagine, but I was so delighted; there was so much *nature* about it."

And the young gentleman, unable to express in words, bowed his admiration. But this has little to do with fashions, so I hasten to describe a few of the

ELEGANT TOILETS FOR WATERING PLACES.

For matinee or morning costume the materials are aconet, nankeen, marseilles (for jackets), and white muslin. A few have been seen made of a small black and white check summer poplin, and in this case the jackets are fancifully trimmed with a border of blue, cherry, or maroon. These are very stylish in effect, but more suitable for a cooler season.

A very pretty style is a skirt of white embroidered muslin, each one terminating in a broad hem, through which a mallow ribbon is run. The jacket is of the same material, and is trimmed to match the skirt. The sleeves are composed of a puff and two frills, into which also a mallow ribbon is inserted. Braces in the same manner. To complete the costume, a graceful little scarf mantelet is added, trimmed with a flounce half a yard in depth, and fastened by a bow of mallow ribbon.

Most of the summer coiffures consist of roses, lilacs, violets, field flowers, mountain ash, large daisies, and sweet peas.

Among the beautiful bonnets for August is a fanchon made of white crape, embroidered with deep blue chenille. The effect is indescribably charming, looking like a shower of pearls. The fanchon and curtain are surrounded by a rich blonde, and the ornaments are garlands of hyacinths, which cross the front, form a bandeaux inside, and blend elegantly with the blonde.

Another is of white crape, puffed lengthwise in the most minute and delicate manner, the head small and of white silk, covered with a blonde [illegible]. The ornaments, water lilies.

A third, still more charming, is made of rice straw, with an open front of white tulle, an inch wide. This is covered with blonde, which falls over the forehead but retreats at the sides, passing round under the curtain, which is made of rice straw, but encloses another made of tulle, to which the blonde is attached. The top of the crown is open and consists of a light blonde star, placed over tulle and supporting a handsome agrafe of ivy leaves, long grass, and berries, which float between the hollows of the curtain. Inside there is a blonde bandeaux, a lovely white rose with a pink tint, and a trail of ivy hanging down.

An exquisite promenade toilette is composed of gray glace with a side stripe of rich China blue silk upon the full skirt. It is accompanied by the "Dubarry" mantle, made of white India muslin lace and blue ribbon in the following manner: The plain part is cut in the shape of a shawl point, and has attached to it three flounces of muslin, each terminating in a hem in which is inserted an inch wide blue ribbon edged with handsome lace. A lace insertion finished on each side with a narrow edging is placed round the junction of the flounces, and plain part and a ribbon run between. It is completed by a hood gathered at the throat and trimmed with lace and ribbon to correspond. The bonnet, simple and elegant, is composed of rice straw and trimmed with a fall of rich blonde; tea and pink roses and wide strings of blue silk ribbon.

In place of belts wide sashes are beginning to be worn, and have even appeared on the promenade.

A very pretty dress for a country ball is composed of three tulle skirts of white tarlatan with a gold band above each hem. The front of the skirt has fifteen narrow flounces, commencing in almost a point at the waist and gradually widening towards the bottom of the skirt. The corsage is low, round, and ornamented with lace and a handsome bouquet of field flowers, which terminates in a chatelaine of trailing grass and wild blossoms. The coiffure of field flowers forms a cordon on the top of the head, tufts at the side and a *cache peigne* behind.

An entirely new and very pretty shawl has appeared in Paris and had a great success. It is called the *Haydée* and is made of black tulle, crossed by a checker work of small cords in contrasting colors, such as cherry, green, deep blue, and orange. It terminates in a deep silk fringe or in guipure lace.

A new piano, invented and patented by J. B. Driggs, is causing a good deal of discussion in musical circles. It is constructed on the theory of the Cremona violin, and is the result of twelve years of patient labor and investigation. Thalberg and all the great artists, have enthusiastically endorsed it, and, at a trial of its power and sweetness of tone which took place at the rooms of the company the other day, warmly expressed their admiration, declaring it far exceeded all the grand pianos they had ever tried. One of the improvements is the removal of the thick [illegible] and interior blocking of wood and the [illegible] of much greater strength and compactness by means of an iron frame independent of the case. So far as I could judge, I never heard such wonderful depth and purity of musical intonation; it [illegible] to embody the very inspiration of genius and art. The prices are also very moderate, and the [illegible] that Wm. Vincent Wallace, the composer and artist, is the president of the company, and [illegible] each instrument before it is submitted for sale, is guarantee for their excellence and reliability. There is little doubt that this new and elegant invention will soon supersede the lumbering affairs which have heretofore been in use.

It is said that Frank Leslie's New York Gazette of Fashion is going to change its name, or rather, like strong-minded women, be incorporated with another half but retain its own. Instead of being devoted exclusively to fashion, a large amount of interesting reading matter will be added, profusely illustrated, under the care[illegible] of Frank Leslie's Family Journal and Gazette of Fashion. It is to be hoped that American ladies will appreciate this enterprise, it being the most reliable fashion journal published in the United States.

[illegible] the other Sag-Nicht organ, its readers cannot [illegible] three years ago, it de[illegible] *and advised the whole [illegible] to disregard [illegible] all the machinery of [illegible] and depend exclusively upon [illegible] of their rights with their own right arms.* [illegible] beyond the expression of [illegible] drawn from the polls [illegible].—*Journal.*

No sooner does the editor of the Journal feel that he has [illegible] than he makes [illegible] "other Sag-Nicht organ," [illegible]. We call for dates.—*Democrat.*

The editor of the Democrat has either a very convenient or a very treacherous memory. He affects now to have forgotten the "blood-hound hand-bills," and the violently incendiary articles published in the Democrat in the spring of 1854, in which the people were urged to over-ride and utterly disregard all law, and to seek protection in the bowie-knife and pistol. It was by such inflammatory appeals that mob-violence was first suggested and mob-law was first inaugurated in this city. These articles are the chief source of all the mob-violence that has since blackened the fair fame of Louisville.

The editor of Democrat says we can find no such thing in that organ of the Democracy, and calls for dates. He shall have them. We will refresh his memory. We make the following extracts from the files of the Democrat for the year 1854:

[illegible] *It is time society should make a serious survey of our criminal laws, as they are administered by courts and juries. They are only a farce in their operation. We are sliding back [illegible]* IN THE BOWIE-KNIFE AND PISTOL. [illegible] *—Democrat, April 23, 1854.*

[illegible] *—Democrat, May 2, 1854.*

[illegible] *—Democrat. May 4, 1854.*

[illegible] *—Democrat. May 5, 1854.*

[illegible] *May 9, 1854.*

All our citizens will remember the consequences of these appeals to the people to set at defiance all legal authority, to disregard all laws, and to inaugurate a higher-law system of radicalism and mob violence; and still the editor of the Democrat denies that any such thing can be found in the columns of that organ. Out of his own mouth he is condemned.

☞ A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., says that the opinion of Judge Nelson in the Albany bridge case is to be published. Judge Nelson, of the U. S. Circuit Court, after reviewing the facts, declares the question to be whether the bridge when built will obstruct navigation. If not, then the bill is constitutional, and the right to build the bridge undoubted. He referred to the Wheeling bridge case, in which much embarrassment was occasioned by the plea when the question was before the Supreme Court for final decision, that active measures should have been taken before the bridge was constructed. He declares himself unable to decide from the testimony presented, whether the bridge will obstruct navigation; but in view of the expenses of construction and the doubt that exists as to the merits of the case, he decides to issue an injunction restraining the prosecution of the work until the final decision of the controversy.

☞ The New Orleans papers have advices from the city of Mexico to the 17th ult. The election for President had taken place, and it was pretty certain that Comonfort was the successful candidate by a large majority. The liberal party had also triumphed in the election of deputies. Extensive preparations were being made in view of a war with Spain. The Indians in the South had not been subdued. Many revolutionary movements were reported. Traveling on the Vera Cruz road was still unsafe. The whereabouts of Santa Anna seemed to cause a good deal of anxiety at the capital and Vera Cruz.

THE FASHIONS.—The letter of our New York correspondent will of course attract the attention of our lady readers.

☞ The Chicago Press from the most reliable data estimates the following as the product of Illinois the present year:

Indian Corn, bushels	190,000,000
Wheat bushels	35,000,000
Oats, Rye, Barley, and Buckwheat, bush	60,000,000
Total bushels	285,000,000

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

The freedom of the city of London was presented to H. R. H. the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, together with a congratulating address from the Corporation on his approaching marriage. The ceremony [illegible] considerable interest.

The accounts of the crops from Germany and Sweden speak favorably in reference to the forthcoming harvest.

The Government papers in Paris have received notice to suspend their discussions on the question of the Isthmus of Suez, and on Lord Palmerston's speech on that subject.

All the most influential communities of Calcutta, including the Mahommedans, had presented addresses to the Government, containing assurances of their loyalty.

Immediately on receipt of the news in London a cabinet council was held. Sir Colin Campbell, with the true spirit of a gallant soldier, at once consented to go out to take the vacant command, and left London without 24 hours notice *en route* to Marseilles, where he embarked for India. The 14,000 troops under orders for India were to be sent immediately, and to be followed by other reinforcements of European troops as soon as ships and stores could be got ready.

From China we learn that the gunboats had gone up the Canton river to attack the Mandarin junks. General Gavin and his staff had arrived. Tea was going down from Loo-chow-foo, where all was quiet. A battle had been fought between the Imperialists and the rebels above Loo-chow-foo, and it was believed that the Imperialists had been victorious. Canton was suffering from famine. Sir John Bowring had intimated that compensation for loss sustained by British subjects would be demanded from the Chinese government.

The Mutiny in India.—In the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon read the following telegraphic dispatches as presenting a summary of the latest intelligence from India:

"From Agra to Bombay.

"From Lieutenant Governor to Lord Elphinstone.

"Dated June 11, 7 40 a. m.

"Mr. Greathed, agent to Lieutenant Governor, writes from before Delhi, June 8: 'We have made good our point to-day and we are now encamped on the parade ground with the heights between the cantonments and the city in our hands, and in a position to commence the siege at once. The enemy had taken up a strong position at Badulla Seraja, which was carried with the capture of all the guns. The pursuit was so sharp that the gunners threw themselves off their horses and left the field pieces standing on the road. The heavy guns remain in position; 26 guns in all have been captured to-day, and large quantities of ammunition and intrenching tools.

[From Indore to Bombay.]

From [illegible] Durand to Lord Elphinstone.

Dated June 13, 11:17 A. M.

"From [illegible], under date the 10th, received information that the troops at Jhansi and Nowgong have mutinied; the Agra and Cawnpore dawks have been cut off. At Jhansi the European officers' families massacred in the fort, a Rajah set up by the troops, and Boondala forces being raised. Particulars of Nowgong mutiny have not reached Indore. [illegible] of troops, especially wing of cavalry, uncertain. Infantry of Malwa Contingent behaving with remarkable fidelity."

"Extract of a letter from Mr. Thornhill, collector of Muttra, dated June 13, 1857: The Seth had news from Delhi last night. Up to the 10th or 11th, not quite clear which, nothing of marked importance, but I gather that a good part of the wall near one of the gates has just been broken down. Mutineers in Delhi stated to be in a panic. 500 horses of the Nawab of Thujjur, who are said to have been serving the mutineers, have fled back to Thujjur. The King anxious to throw himself on British protection."

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1, M.

The statement of the Missouri river trade in the Republican this morning enumerates twenty-three regular boats engaged in it, with an aggregate tonnage of 22,9[illegible] tons, valued at $1,269,000. This does not include some seven or eight transient boats, which have been engaged in the river nearly all the season. About a dozen boats now building will enter the trade during the coming fall.

[illegible] in all ages and among [illegible] a beautiful head of hair has been [illegible] as the fairest ornament of the [illegible] The patrician dames and damsels [illegible] [illegible] *—New York News.* [illegible] respectable druggists.

☞ The steamship Tennessee, Capt. Tinklepaugh, sailed from New York on Thursday afternoon. She had a very large quantity of fresh provisions and ice on board, but no passengers nor freight. It was not made public that she was to sail, and but few knew last evening that she had gone. There were various rumors as to her destination and object. The only thing known is that she will stop at San Juan del Sur. It is thought by some that she is to take fillibusters from Key West, who have been sent over from New Orleans; and by others, that Messrs. Morgan & Garrison have concluded an arrangement with the Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans, by which they have secured the boats and are going to re-open the Transit.

LARGE ENTRIES OF PUBLIC LANDS IN MISSOURI. The sales of public lands in the Springfield district, within the last sixty days, have reached 400,000 acres. The Land Register at Warsaw published, some weeks ago, that 500,000 acres had been entered in that district within about the same length of time, and that the office was in consequence closed until further notice. About two thousand acres per day are being entered in the Jackson district. At Palmyra there are only about 50,000 acres of government land now subject to entry.

DUTCH COLONY FOR TENNESSEE.—Madame Storms, of Delft, Holland, has purchased a large tract of land five miles from Kingston, Tennessee, and three miles from the Tennessee river. One essential element which controlled the selection was the belief that it would be very favorable to the rearing of the wine grape. If this experiment should prove successful, it is believed that it will be the commencement of a large emigration of the Dutch to this country.

☞ The Postmaster General has ordered that hereafter no paper labels shall be used on any of the mail-bags, but only such as are made of metal, wood, or leather, which are not liable to be defaced or destroyed. This will prevent the misdirection of many a mail-pouch or bag.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF IOWA.—To-day the people of Iowa vote on the new constitution framed by the convention which assembled in Iowa City last winter. The constitution passed the convention by a vote of 25 to 7.

☞ The fair of the Clark County Agricultural Association is to be held on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of August.

THE MASSACRE AT DELHI, INDIA.—We give below a detailed account of the massacre at Delhi from the columns of the Delhi Gazette Extra, published at Agra:

No detailed account having yet appeared of the fearful massacre in Delhi, we may be pardoned for offering the following, though somewhat late in doing so. It is from the pen of an eye-witness: On the evening of the 11th of May a party of the 3d Light Cavalry, variously stated at from 25 to 250, made their appearance at Delhi. They had come over from Meerut during the night, and were evidently prepared to perpetrate the most awful crimes, as they were fully armed and apparently wild with rage and excitement. They entered the Calcutta gate without opposition from any of the police, and made their way directly toward Deriowgunge, shooting down in their progress all Europeans they met with. Among the first victims were Mr. Simon Fraser, the Governor-General's agent, Capt. Douglass, his assistant, and Mr. R. Nixon, chief clerk in their office. Notice was immediately sent to the Brigadier, and a regiment (the 54th N. I.) with two guns from De Teissier's battery was sent down. The 54th marched through the Cashmere gate in good order, but on the approach of some of the Sowars the Sepoys rushed suddenly to the side of the road, leaving their officers in the middle of the road, upon whom the troopers immediately came at a gallop, and, one after the other, shot them down. The officers were, with the exception of Col. Ripley, unarmed; the Colonel shot two of them before he fell, but with this exception, and one said to have been shot by Mr. Fraser, none fell.

After butchering all the officers of the 54th, the troopers dismounted and went among the Sepoys of the 54th, shaking hands with them, and, it may be supposed, thanking them for their forbearance in not firing on the murderers of their officers. The troopers were perfectly collected, they rode up to their victims at full gallop, pulled up suddenly, fired their pistols, and retreated. The countenances of the troopers wore the expression of maniacs; one was a mere youth, rushing about flourishing his sword, and displaying all the fury of a man under the influence of *bhang*. They were in full uniform, and some had medals. Had the officers of the 38th, 54th, and 74th Native Infantry been armed with revolvers, they might have shot some of them; but had they done so, it is still a doubtful question whether their own men would not have bayonetted them. The 54th made some show of firing their muskets, but the shots went, of course, over the heads of the troopers, who had evidently full confidence in the reception they were to meet with. Their plans must have been matured. Meanwhile the people of the city were collecting for mischief; several bungalows at Deriowgunge had been fired, and as the day advanced the goojurs of the villages around Delhi became alive to the chances of loot, and were ready for action. The whole city was up in arms, every European residence was searched, the troopers declaring that they did not want property, but life, and when they retired the rabble rushed in and made a clean sweep from the punkahs to the floor mats.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the number killed; most of the lists already published are incorrect. Happily several persons said to be killed are still in existence, and some of the escaped are not down at all.

As soon as the extent of the outbreak was known, it became necessary for the residents to seek some place of safety, and most of them made their way to the Flagstaff Tower, where the gun is fired. A company of the 38th Native Infantry and two guns were stationed here, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen, including the Brigadier, Brigade-Major, &c., were here well armed, with the intention of defending themselves against the troopers. The tower is round and of solid brickwork, and was well adapted for the purpose—better, in fact, than any other building in Delhi. In selecting this spot the Brigadier displayed considerable judgment, but he did not then know the extent of the catastrophe; for, although the general demeanor of the troops was anything but subordinate, the actual state of the case was unknown. Many of the officers of the 38th still had confidence in their men, and endeavored to reason with them when they showed symptoms of insubordination; but, on Colonel Graves haranguing the company stationed at Flagstaff Tower, it became evident that they were in a state of mutiny, and that the slightest thing would induce them to turn at once against their officers and the other Europeans assembled on the hill. About a quarter to four the magazine in the city exploded; a puff of white smoke and the report of a gun preceded the cloud of red dust which arose like a huge coronet into the air; the explosion that followed was not so great as might have been expected, but the effect was complete. It was soon known that the explosion was not accidental, but the gallant act of Lieutenant Willoughby, Commissary of Ordnance, Delhi, and it is pleasing to be able to add that this brave young man escaped with a severe scorching. About 1,500 persons, rebels, are said to have been blown up with the magazine.

On the appearance of the clouds of dust in the air, the company of the 38th made a rush to their arms, which were piled near them. The object they had in view is not clearly defined, but it is supposed that they were influenced by a sudden desire to attack those within the tower. Soon after this the 38th took possession of two guns sent up to reinforce the party at the tower, and on this becoming known the Brigadier advised all who could leave to do so, intending to follow when the rest had all departed. Conveyances being in waiting most of the ladies got away, the gentlemen following on horseback; and thus a safe retreat was effected towards Kurnaul for some, while others branched off to Meerut. Many hair-breadth escapes have been related to the writer; ladies remaining eight and ten days in the jungle, trusting to the natives for protection, in several instances freely given, and it is gratifying to know that several persons supposed to have fallen victims are now safe at Meerut, Kurnaul, Umballa, or Simla.

Throughout the whole of this cruel business the goojurs appeared to have been most active in the work of devastation. Houses were burnt and property stolen and destroyed by them in the most wanton manner. Bands of them were lying in waiting after nightfall all along the line of the road 20 miles out of Delhi, on the watch for the refugees, some of whom were molested and would have been robbed, and perhaps murdered, had not decisive measures been adopted. Mr. Wagentreiber and family, flying for bare life in his own carriage, was attacked five times, his wife receiving some severe blows from iron-bound latthees; and himself a sword cut on the arm, and a blow on the back of the neck from a lathee. But they contrived to evade them all by firmness and judgment; shooting four and wounding two of the ruffians in self-defense, and eventually making good their retreat to Kurnaul.

The escape of Sir T. Metcalfe was most providential. After being three days in Delhi after the outbreak he escaped into the jungles, hiding wherever he could, and at length, after ten days, found his way to Hansee.

Several Europeans (said to number 48) were taken to the Palace, or perhaps went there for protection; these were taken care of by the King of Delhi; but the Sowars of the 3d cavalry, whose thirst for European blood had not been quenched, rested not till they were all given up to them, when they murdered them one by one in cool blood.

The troopers are said later in the day to have pointed to their legs before they murdered their victims, and called attention to the marks of their manacles, asking if they were not justified in what they were doing. This may or may not be the case, but it is certain that the severe sentence on the mutineers of the 3d cavalry was the immediate cause of the Meerut massacre, which preceded that at Delhi by only a few hours. In both stations the people of the city and Bazaar appear to have been very active, and to have aided the mutineers in their bloody work.

Half measures will not do when the day of retribution arrives. It is to be hoped that a lesson may be taught, not easily forgotten, and Delhi remain no longer in the pages of history.

HORRID MURDER AND ROBBERY IN BEDFORD COUNTY.—The Shelbyville Constitutionalist of the 28th has the following:

On Friday night last, about eight miles from Shelbyville, a most foul and brutal murder was perpetrated upon the person of James Grant, Sr., and his son and wife most brutally beaten and cut. The act was perpetrated in the night. The father was killed, having his head mangled. All three of them were stricken on the head about the same place.—The instrument used was an axe. About sixteen hundred dollars were taken from the house. James Grant, Jr., is in a very critical condition. Mrs. Grant is not so seriously hurt. They were all sleeping in different rooms, and the person who committed the murder knew the premises well.

NEW YORK, July 28.

The Collins mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. Eldridge, for Liverpool, sailed at noon to-day with $360,000 in specie.

Private advices from England state that the home government have guaranteed £3,000 per annum in addition to £7,000 given by the Province, to aid in the establishment of steam communication between England and St. Johns, N. F. It is contemplated to run a steamer every fortnight by arrangement of the North Atlantic steamship company, thus giving, with the addition of the Cunard steamers, a mail from Liverpool every week.

The steamship Vanderbilt sailed at noon for Liverpool.

ST. PAUL, July 29.

Col. Noble, superintendent of the wagon road of the South Pass, is now in this city.

The expedition is for the present suspended, the encampment on the west side of the Big Sioux having been broken up on the 18th, on account of their further progress being opposed by the Yankton Indians. They have retreated to the big woods 80 miles west of Fort Ridgley.

The objection raised by the Yanktons to Col. Noble's party crossing their country is, that they would frighten away the buffalo, their sole means of subsistence.

Col. Noble, before leaving the Indians, appointed the 20th of August to hold a council for the purpose of treating for the right of way across the country. Should the negotiations fail, it is his intention to proceed with the duties assigned to him despite hostilities.

☞ No political party that has ever been organized in this country has met with such violent opposition from its enemies as the American party has encountered. Its opponents have resorted to the vilest calumnies and misrepresentations. Its organization and its membership have been denounced with all the most offensive epithets that language can furnish, but the hardiest of its foes have never yet dared to attack the *principles* upon which it is based. Whatever may have been the errors in the original organization of this party, there now exists no doubt in the minds of intelligent and candid men of all parties that the principles enunciated by the Americans are true and right and patriotic, and that the establishment of these principles is essential to the integrity of the union of these States and to the preservation of the republican institutions under which we live. While demagogues and tricksters and hungry aspirants for political preferment in other parties have assailed with unprecedented violence the form of organization in which the American party first made its appearance, and have denounced it with unmeasured vituperation and sedulously endeavored to incite against it the most intense and unappeasable hatred of the ignorant and excitable portion of our native and foreign-born population, the great truths which are advocated by the Americans have been silently appealing to the hearts and impressing themselves upon the minds of the conservative and considerate masses of the people without distinction of party; and, whatever may be the good or ill success of the American party in the pending and approaching elections in the Southern States, it is evident that even in the ranks of the Democratic party and among intelligent naturalized citizens a conviction is beginning to prevail that the policy advocated by the American party should be adopted and that it is necessary to the maintenance of the Union and to the security of our institutions from the debasing and destroying effects of foreign influence that Americans only should rule America.

This sentiment is no longer considered a mere party catch-word. It is full of significance to all those who carefully regard the present condition of our political affairs and the future of our country. The vast extent of the foreign immigration to our shores, infusing annually into our body politic a population altogether unacquainted with the peculiarities of our governmental system, unaccustomed to and unprepared for the exercise of the right of self-government, and bringing with it ultra and dangerously radical opinions utterly unsuited to the management of republican institutions, has at length attracted the attention of men of all parties who prize the constitutional freedom of the people. This annual influx of foreigners, partially arrested by the recent wars in Europe, has again already reached an extent to entitle it to four or five representatives in Congress according to the present ratio of representation.

This new and crude and dangerous element of political power has already attained such formidable proportions as to excite just apprehension for the preservation of the purity of our republican system. These well grounded fears have been aggravated by the disposition manifested by the reckless leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties to purchase the political influence of this foreign legion at any sacrifice of principles or policy. Patriots everywhere have been forced to regard the tendency of this rivalry between two great political parties for the support of the foreign faction as extremely dangerous to our established institutions. They are forcibly reminded of the prophetic warnings of Washington and the solemn advice of the wisest and the best, among the founders of our government, to beware of foreign influence. The conservative and the patriotic among the naturalized as well as among the native-born citizens are beginning to appreciate the pressing necessity for the cultivation of a truly American spirit among the people, for the preservation of a pure American nationality, and for the exclusion of foreignism from political control in our country.

These sentiments are beginning to prevail among the masses of the people, without distinction of party, in all sections, and, whatever may be the present strength or weakness of the American party, the intrinsic truth and excellence and patriotism of its principles will soon find in this almost universal acknowledgment of their justice and necessity a strength and influence that will overwhelm all opposition, and crown its efforts with a splendid and enduring triumph.

The conservative masses of the South, disappointed and disgusted by the frauds practiced upon them by the Buchanan Democracy, are awakening to an appreciation of the utter inefficiency of that party to protect our institutions; and the people of the North, satisfied of the entire uselessness and anti-Union tendency of the Republican organization, are preparing to abandon it. In this disintegration of other parties all eyes are turned with hopefulness to the American party as the only truly national organization, and, if its advocates will remain firm and earnest and active in their support of its principles, when the issue is made up for the next Presidential campaign, it will be found that the contest is between the American and anti-American party, and there will then be no question of the triumph of Americanism and the establishment of American principles as the permanent policy of our State and Federal Governments.

SENATOR BROWN ON ALIEN SUFFRAGE.—Ever since the Kansas bill involving the principle of alien suffrage was passed by Congress, alien suffrage has been a generally recognized principle of the Democratic party. We see, however, that the Hon. A. G. Brown, Democratic Senator in Congress from Mississippi, is making speeches in his own State in fierce opposition to it. The American Citizen, noticing a late speech of his at Canton, Mississippi, says:

Gov. Brown referred to his Minnesota speech, and said that he had uttered a sentiment in that speech that had gained him the applause of his American friends—it was the sentiment in opposition to what was called "alien suffrage." He reiterated that sentiment, and declared that, so help him God, he never would vote to place *aliens—"the off-scourings of the earth"*—upon an equality with American-born citizens. Into this sentiment he threw his whole heart and soul—he enunciated it with his eyes lifted heavenward, with voice elevated to its highest pitch, with expanded chest, dilated nostrils, and flashing eye. He evidently *felt* what he said.

Unquestionably this principle of alien suffrage, so generally adopted by the Democracy, is as vile and abominable as Senator Brown thinks it. It is absolutely one of the most absurd and monstrous principles ever taught or held among an intelligent people. Still it cannot justly be viewed otherwise than as the natural result to which the Democratic mind has been surely and steadily and even rapidly tending for many years past, and more especially since the rise of the American party.

The general policy of the Democratic organs and leaders has been to eulogize and exalt the foreign-born at the expense of the native population of our country. The whole tenor of their newspaper articles, their speeches, &c., has been calculated to encourage or create the belief that our foreign-born people are more virtuous than the natives, more devoted to law and order, more reliable in all the great exigencies of the country. Of course it is not at all strange that the Democratic masses, after being convinced that this is true in regard to the aliens that have been naturalized, should easily bring themselves or be brought to the conclusion that it is true, at least to a great extent, of aliens *not* naturalized. At any rate, the Democracy have become so enamored of foreignism that they are as a party in favor of letting the foreign hordes of Europe and Asia, with all their abolitionism black in their souls, vote in our country before they are citizens of it.

☞ The steamship Europa, from Liverpool July 18th, via Halifax, arrived at Boston on Friday. There is little to add to the telegraphic dispatch from Halifax. The late rapid passage of the Persia from New York to Liverpool is commented upon in the English papers. The following is given as an abstract of her log:

July 8.—At 8.20 A. M. left New York.
July 17.—At 4 20 P. M. arrived at Liverpool.

In the House of Lords, on the 17th, the subject of the intended transportation of negroes from Africa to the French colonies by the imperial government was taken up, when the following proceedings took place:

Lord Brougham described the circumstances under which 10,000 free negroes had recently been transported from Africa to the French colonies, and said he apprehended very serious consequences from this measure and the revival of the slave trade. At the same time, he had no intention whatever of insinuating anything against the justice or honor of the French Emperor; and he was sure it was only necessary to call the attention of the French government to the subject to induce them to abandon the policy which appeared to have been adopted.

Having appealed in powerful language to the House to do all in their power to discountenance the slave trade in every shape, he concluded by moving an address to her Majesty, which stated that, even if the system adopted by the French government were not illegal, it had a direct tendency to promote the slave trade; and that her Majesty had, therefore, been requested to use her endeavors to discountenance all measures which tended, directly or indirectly, to promote a revival of the slave trade in any shape.

The Earl of Clarendon said the noble and learned lord had correctly stated the opinion of the government upon this subject; and he had but done justice to the Emperor of the French and the French government when he said they were incapable of giving any encouragement, directly or indirectly, to the slave trade.

The opinion of his noble and learned friend would receive the most respectful attention of government. He hoped the House would agree to the address, because it would strengthen the hands of government, though they needed no stimulant, for the subject had been a matter of constant and confidential communication between the two governments, and that no effort should be wanted to prevent the re-establishment of the slave trade. The noble earl then detailed what had been done, and said that if it turned out that the slave trade was revived, the government would not hesitate to use the power vested in them to stop it.

Lord Brougham, after some observations from the Earl of Malmesbury and the Earl of Harrowby, said a few words in reply, and the address was agreed to.

Private letters from India give dreadful accounts of the atrocities committed by the Sepoys on the Europeans who fell into their power. It was understood in political circles that the recent outbreak is, to a great extent, attributable to the Russian intrigues, which also led to the Chinese and Persian affairs. Had the war between England and Russia continued, the present complication would have proved most harrassing to the former. The Russian agents throughout the East had spread reports respecting the weakness of England, which were eagerly listened to, and resulted ultimately in the events of the last few months.

The official report of the last engagement between the Kabyles and the French troops states that while the latter were returning to camp, the Kabyles planned an ambuscade, and poured into the French ranks an incessant and murderous fire. On one occasion the storm of bullets forced the Zouaves to lie down on the ground, and for some time entreaties, reproaches and threats were unavailable, to get them up to the attack; and it was only after a flank movement by the Foreign Legion that the position of the Kabyles was turned and the enemy dislodged.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1857.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.—There has never occurred in this city or elsewhere, at any time, a more peaceful and quiet election than that which took place in our city yesterday. The polls were accessible to voters of every description, without let or hindrance, throughout the entire day. Nothing occurred to mar the complete peacefulness of the occasion. This is a matter of congratulation to all our citizens, and it is, we hope, sufficient to remove from Louisville the stigma of being a mob city.

The Sag-Nichts made a desperate effort in every precinct in the city, and succeeded in polling within one hundred and fifty of their entire strength, while more than one thousand American votes were left unpolled. The overwhelming American majority in this city has induced a carelessness on the part of the members of the party that is much to be regretted. We hope now that the Sag-Nichts are at length satisfied that *Louisville is an American city* at all times and under all circumstances, and that it is useless longer to try to invent excuses for the defeat of Sag-Nichtism here. Yesterday, and on several previous occasions, they have had an opportunity to poll their fullest strength, but they are always easily beaten and badly beaten without bringing out the whole strength of the American party, and they may as well now as ever acknowledge that there is an overwhelming American majority in Louisville that will not be overcome.

CITY ELECTION.

	Congress.		State Treasurer.	
	Marshall.	Holt.	Jones.	Garrard.
1st Ward,	392	339	379	333
2d Ward,	344	180	338	166
3d Ward,	281	222	277	221
4th Ward,	289	211	280	207
5th Ward,	314	195	312	193
6th Ward,	312	185	311	181
7th Ward,	309	175	308	169
8th Ward,	502	232	512	215
Portland,	167	113	165	109
	2910	1852	2882	1794

Marshall' majority 1,059.
Jones's majority 1,088.

	Circuit Court Clerk.	Coroner.	
	Chambers.	Bryan.	Green.
1st Ward,	388	398	322
2d Ward,	321	342	166
3d Ward,	277	291	211
4th Ward,	280	271	208
5th Ward,	303	305	193
6th Ward,	299	301	173
7th Ward,	306	297	157
8th Ward,	502	504	214
Portland,	163	164	105
	2,839	2,873	1,749

Bryan's majority, 1,124.

LEGISLATURE.

First District.

	Lyons.	Reasor.
First Ward,	387	337
Second Ward,	346	189
	733	526

Lyon's majority, 207.

Second District.

	Shanks.	Bullock.
Third Ward,	259	239
Fourth Ward,	270	214
	529	153

Shank's majority, 76.

Third District.

	Duncan.	Hicks.
Fifth Ward,	305	193
Sixth Ward,	301	192
	606	385

Duncan's majority, 221.

Fourth District.

	Muir.	Chambers.
Seventh Ward,	310	149
Eighth Ward,	505	212
Portland,	166	55
	981	416

Muir's majority, 565.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—The following official returns have been received:

Hays' Spring, 12 M.—Marshall, 31; Holt, 55.—Jones, 28; Garrard, 55. Foss, 29; Mitchell, 32. Burks, 53; Scarce, 57. Chambers, 63. Ryan, 27; Green, 57.

Schardein's—Marshall, 111; Holt, 134. Jones, 108; Garrard, 135. Foss, 108; Mitchell, 107. Burks, 138; Scarce, 136. Chambers, 107. Bryan, 108; Green, 132.

Lower Ponds—Marshall, 231; Holt, 86. Jones, 230; Garrard, 83. Foss, 238; Mitchell, 233. Burks, 79; Scarce, 83. Chambers, 235. Bryan, 232; Green, 77.

Jeffersontown—Marshall, 172; Holt, 205. Jones, 171; Garrard, 205. Foss, 172; Mitchell, 177. Burks, 203; Scarce, 199. Chambers, 165. Bryan, 173; Green, 201.

Two Mile House—Marshall, 53; Holt, 75. Jones, 44; Garrard, 75. Foss, 44; Mitchell, 45. Burks 82; Scarce, 76.

Gilman's—Marshall, 51; Holt, 60. Jones, 50; Garrard, 62. Foss, 49; Mitchell, 45. Burks, 68; Scarce, 61.

Blankenbaker's—Marshall, 19; Holt, 38. Jones, 18; Garrard, 39. Foss, 19; Mitchell, 19. Burks, 39; Scarce, 39. Chambers, 32. Bryan, 19; Green, 37.

SHELBY COUNTY—*Shelbyville*, 12 M.—Jones, 165; Garrard, 27. Marshall, 176; Holt, 73. Whittaker, 173; Cochran, 71. Caldwell, 178; Drane, 159; Neel, 77; Allen, 75.

OLDHAM COUNTY—*Westport*—Marshall, 68; Jones, 60; Vorris, 57; Lee, 73; Holt, 63; Garrard, 54; Smith, 53; De Haven, 51.

Eighth District.

FAYETTE CO—Lexington city—Henderson's majority at the close of the polls was 61. Jones's vote 606.

Ninth District.

MAYSVILLE, Aug. 3.

Polls closed. Cox has 120 majority in the city. County ticket all elected. Lewis, Fleming, and Mason all done well.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.

City of Maysville—Jones (Am.), 113 maj. Taylor (Am.), 168 maj, Cox (Am.), 123 maj Marshall, 109 maj. Worthington, 121 maj.

Washington Precinct—Cox, 31 maj. Jones, 33. Taylor, 44. Marshall, 7. Worthington, 4. Taylor is certainly elected to the Senate.

Marshall and Worthington (Am.) elected to the Legislature from Mason county.

Fifth District.

BULLITT CO.—Shepardsville at 4 P. M.—Jones 84; Garrard 69; Young 83; Jewett 68; King 83; Reed 70; Brooks 88; Field 72.

At Washington, 12 M.—Jones 51; Garrard 114; Young 52; Jewett 117; King 51; Reed 117; Brooks 54; Fields 120.

HARDIN CO.—Elizabethtown at 11¼ A. M.—Jones 126; Garrard 125, Young 143, Jewett 152; Haycraft 145; Hayden 138; Armstrong 141; Harned 138; Gaither 159.

Third District.

BARREN CO.—Glasgow.—At close of polls Underwood had 161 majority; Jones 205 majority; Watkins 192 majority; Terry 179 majority; Ray 177 majority.

THE ASHLAND DISTRICT.—Democratic dispatches at a late hour last night stated that Hanson is elected by three majority.

They report Scott county 432 majority for Clay, Fayette 377 for Hanson, and Bourbon 300 for Hanson, and Franklin 44 for Clay.

☞ Though we have not heard the result of the Missouri elections, we suppose that Stewart, the candidate of the regular Democracy, is elected Governor. We do not know that any authentic exposition of his views in regard to slavery has been given to the public, but the German Democratic organs of St. Louis have electioneered for him as an emancipationist, the better to secure the votes of their people, who, like the masses of the Germans everywhere, are emancipationists. The following is from one of the most extensively circulated of the German Democratic papers of Missouri, the St. Louis Daily Chronicle:

It is quite certain that Mr. Stewart will not oppose the gradual abolition of slavery, provided that it will be done by legal means. * * * *

It is not difficult to controvert the charge of our opponents that Stewart is the candidate of the slaveholders, and in favor of the extension of slavery. Col. Stewart owns no slaves; *he is not opposed to the gradual abolition of slavery—far from it! He would be among the first to lend his hands to carry out that measure.* But he is opposed, as all loyal citizens are, to the dangerous intrigues of the Abolitionists who threaten the progress of our State. Rollins, on the other side, owning thirty negroes, is a slaveholder in the full sense of the word, as are all his coadjutors, Blair & Co.

That's the way German Democratic papers are instructed to electioneer for Democratic candidates when there is anything to be made by it.

☞ A dispatch from New York says the Merchants' Exchange Bank of Bridgeport has failed.

☞ Consumptive invalids and others will do well to remember that Dr. Flower, who treats diseases of the throat and lungs with other chronic complaints by applying the remedy to the seat of the disease, leaves Louisville next Saturday evening, Aug. 8th, till when he may be consulted at his rooms, Fifth street, between Green and Walnut.
a4 d5&w1

☞ Deafness cured, with success hitherto unknown, by Dr. Jones, now practicing at the Galt House in this city, where he has returned by solicitation and will remain a short time.

☞ Artificial eyes inserted, in movement and appearance as perfect as the natural eye (all cases can be suited, whether the eye be partly or wholly gone,) by Dr. Jones, now practicing at the Galt House in this city.

☞ Stammering and impediments of speech cured by Dr. Jones, of Philadelphia, presumed to be the only man now living who can and does cure this humiliating impediment. He will practice at the Galt House for a few weeks, where he has returned by numerous requests.

"WOODLAND CREAM."—*A Pomade for Beautifying the Hair*—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright and glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooned. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed

FETRIDGE & CO.,
Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers.
For sale by all Druggists.
J. S. MORRIS & SON, Agents.
a22 j&b eod&wjeowly

☞ The late High Sheriff of Allegheny county has given us the following:

"I was afflicted with Debility of the Digestive Organs, amounting to a severe attack of Dyspepsia, which had reduced my flesh considerably. My wife was also afflicted under the same circumstances and with the same disease. Having used your medicine called Boerhave's Holland Bitters, we both obtained relief, and are happy to afford you this public evidence of its value. JOHN FORSYTH.
"Pittsburg, Jan. 22, 1857."
aug1 j&beod3&wjl

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The [illegible] Dispatch has the following Bever county [illegible]:

On the 25th, a son of Jacob Stahl, a member of the Economy Society, was drowned while bathing in the Ohio. The body was recovered near Rochester.

As the members of the Economy Society (among other peculiarities) are only allowed to have a child once in seven years, the death of a juvenile must be a very serious matter. We believe there are not half a dozen children in the town.

☞ The London correspondent of the Commercial, July 14th, writes as follows of money matters and the harvest:

The London money market has been benefited by further large arrivals of gold—half a million sterling has just been received from Australia, but the funds remain weak, or at least inactive, the Indian anxiety having come at a time when all the speculators had been largely operating for a rise.

Money is comparatively abundant at ¼ or ½ per cent below the bank minimum, and the signs are now all in favor of an increasing ease. A reduction in the bank rate is expected during this week.

The weather is splendid, and the prospects of the harvest such that a fall equal to 12 cents per bushel took place yesterday in the price of wheat. From France and the continent generally the accounts are of a similar character. In France it is said cutting has commenced three weeks before the ordinary time. In England also it is unusually early. The potato crop, likewise, is favorably spoken of in every quarter.

☞ The N. York Independent, of Thursday, publishes the following list of failures, suspensions, &c., for the week:

Bazin, Morse, & Co., Boston, Mass., failed; Crown & Emery, Boston, Mass., gone into insolvency; George N. Nichols, Boston, Mass., failed; J. P. Day, Boston, Mass., failed; Phelps, Aitken, & Vail, New York city, suspended; Hodges & Phelps, New York city, suspended; G. W. B. Tompkins, New York city, failed, liabilities about $30,000; Robert Wamsley, New York city, failed; Edward Hannar, New York city, assigned; B. L. Bodine & Co., Philadelphia, failed; F. W. Rosenzig, Baltimore, failed and compromised at 33 per cent.; John F. McJilton, Baltimore, assigned; W. Lipper, Baltimore, assigned; S. Wallack, Baltimore, assigned; Moses Rosenberger, Baltimore, assigned; Geo. Overacker, Cincinnati, failed; L. & M. Saloshin, Cincinnati, failed; Rutter & Thorpe, Peru, Ind., failed; Thos. Snow, Greenfield, Ind., assigned; J. L. Wallick, Madison, Ind., "sold out."

[For the Louisville Journal.]

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1857.

Day of month.	Morning.	2 o'clock P. M.	Evening.	Mean temperature.	Barometer.	Rain-gauge.	Course of wind.	Remarks.
1	47	72	65	61	29.45		w. s. w.	Variable.
2	56	72	61	63	29.43	.32	w. n. w.	Cloudy.
3	55	72	61	63	29.51		n.	Variable.
4	52	77	61	63	29.53		e.	Do.
5	51	78	60	61	29.63	.12	n. w.	Do.
6	52	78	60	63	29.67	1.51	s. s. w.	Cloudy.
7	57	83	71	70	29.67		w. s. w.	Do.
8	59	87	74	73	29.63		w. s. w.	Variable.
9	67	90	69	73	29.66		n. e.	Do.
10	59	91	63	71	29.67		s. s. w.	Clear.
11	60	93	78	77	29.68		w.	Variable.
12	65	96	76	79	29.64		w. s. w.	Do.
13	66	93	79	79	29.60		w.	Do.
14	71	92	79	81	29.44		w.	Do.
15	65	92	74	77	29.45		n. n. e.	Clear.
16	62	91	81	78	29.4		e. n. e.	Do.
17	63	91	81	80	29.44		s. w.	Do.
18	76	92	77	82	29.52		w. s. w.	Variable.
19	70	89	81	80	29.42	.15	s. w.	Do.
20	63	98	80	80	29.35		s. w.	Do.
21	61	82	72	72	29.32		w.	Do.
22	55	78	68	67	29.45		w. n. w.	Do.
23	59	81	72	71	29.40		w. n. w.	Do.
24	58	87	73	72	29.48		w. s. w.	Do.
25	58	94	76	76	29.40		w.	Clear.
26	63	93	77	78	29.64		s. s. w.	Do.
27	71	80	81	71	29.62		s.	Cloudy.
28	72	81	72	75	29.57	.73	w. s. w.	Do.
29	66	82	71	73	29.58	.35	e. n. e.	Do.
30	70	87½	77	78	29.40	1.15	s. s. w.	Do.
31	66	91	80	78	29.57		s. s. w.	Variable.
				70		4.33		

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 20.

It is understood that Gen. Herran, the minister from New Grenada, after several interviews with the Secretary of State, has offered propositions embracing all the points of difference between the United States and his government, with a view to their final adjustment, and that the propositions will be accepted. If so, the negotiation will soon be terminated in a treaty. The particulars in regard to the propositions have not transpired, but it may be presumed that they do not essentially differ from the demands reported to have been made by our special commissioner, Mr. Morse.

An essential provision in Mr. Morse's project was the transfer to the United States of jurisdiction over the island of Tobago, in the bay of Panama, the property of which is now in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Perhaps this concession may be taken by the United States as a sufficient indemnity for the outrages of the 15th of April, 1856, and as a security for American interests in future. In this case the money demand which Messrs. Bowlin and Moore presented as an ultimatum must be assumed by the United States government. If they have estimated the damages at too high a mark—$400,000—it will be still claimed by the parties, and the government cannot dispute its own estimate.

An interesting speculation or prediction in relation to submarine electric telegraphic communication has recently been brought to notice out of the correspondence which Prof. Morse held with the Government in 1833, concerning his invention of the electric telegraph. In a letter written in that year he confidently asserts that, after a few years, this telegraph would be used for correspondence across the Atlantic ocean. At that time his first experiment between Washington and Baltimore had not been made. That experimental line was established in 1844, and its first marked exploit was the conveyance to the Capitol of the intelligence of the nomination of Jas. K. Polk as President.

Submarine telegraphs follow fast upon the establishment of land lines; and, according to Mr. Train's enthusiastic remarks at the American celebration at Liverpool, submarine telegraphs are already laid down, or are in contemplation, by which Australia, the islands of the Indian Ocean, Asia, Europe, Africa, and America are to be brought into immediate communication.

WASHINGTON, August 3.

The State Department is officially advised of the passage of an act by the Venezuelan Congress imposing an additional or subsiding contribution of 10 per cent. upon duties collected at the various custom-houses of the Republic from and after the first of July last.

Information has been received of the breaking out of the small pox among the Kickapoo Kansas Indians. Eight had died. Prompt measures were taken to arrest the progress of the disease, and physicians were employed to vacinate each member of the tribe.

On Friday evening Lewisburg, Va., and vicinity were visited by a hail storm which for extent and destructiveness was without precedent in that part of the country. The growing crops were nearly annihilated. Some of the stones measured five inches in circumference.

Judge Mason to-day retired from the office of Commissioner of Patents. Samuel Shugert, chief clerk, will act until a successor shall be appointed.

General Henningsen left the city to-day for the South.

BALTIMORE, August 3.

Primary elections are being held by the Americans to-night for delegates to the city convention. Two sets of delegates in many wards were appointed. There was hot work and considerable disorder. There was some fighting in Second, Fourth, and Sixth wards, but nothing serious.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.

Franklin county will probably give Rollins, Independent, 300 majority. Herman, Gasconade county, Rollins 62, Stewart 61.

Rollins's majority in the city: Fifth ward 409, Eighth ward 206, Ninth ward 6. Stewart's majority: Third ward 46.

Jefferson City, 2 o'clock.—Rollins 125, Stewart 185.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

A bloody tragedy occurred at Nevasick, N. J. on Friday night. A young man named Alfred F. Moses, a barber at the Sea View House, had his throat cut while in bed. He lived about three hours after. Coroner Connery of New York held an ante mortem examination, in which a man stated that the bookkeepr of the house, one Donnelly, cut his throat and then robbed him of a considerable sum of money, part of which be had won in gambling from Donnelly on the previous evening.

A man was killed in Summit street, South Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, by falling from the fourth story of a dwelling upon the pavement beneath. There are, however, circumstances connected with the affair which indicate the belief that deceased was violently thrust out of the window by the inmates of the house.

Theodore L. Thompkins died at Hoboken yesterday morning from injuries received in a fracas in a German house of bad repute, in Mulberry street, on Saturday night. Several inmates of the house were arrested and are now in prison awaiting the result of the Coroner's investigation.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3.

A piece of rock about a hundred tons in weight fell from a precipice on Goat Island, Niagara, yesterday, 300 feet below British falls. Three persons underneath were badly hurt, and Mr. G. W. Parsons of Cleveland it is feared received fatal injuries.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.

Last night, shortly after 9 o'clock, a man named John T. Bernie was deliberately shot on the corner of Baltimore and North streets by one of a party of young men, who were seen lurking on the opposite corner. This is but one of several cases of violence that have occurred in the city during the last 24 hours. Early yesterday morning a man named Conner shot Lewis Sherman, with whom he had a previous difficulty at a drinking-house. Both men are seriously wounded.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3.

In the recent prize fight in Canada, between Philadelphia pugilists, Dominick Bradley was victorious. 150 rounds were fought, occupying two hours and fifty minutes. Both parties severely punished. Bradley arrived at York this morning. Rankin remains at Buffalo. 400 spectators were present. Bets of $80 to $20 on Bradley were offered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

On Friday there was a deluge of rain from Macon to Montgomery; bridges were carried away, embankments injured, trains stopped in different directions, and crops much damaged. Frood of rivers are feared, as rain throughout the South continues daily.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.

The French war steamer Tonnerre from Vera Cruz to Havana put into quarantine here, having yellow fever on board.

Deaths last week 106. No fever.

STEUBENVILLE, Aug. 3.

An unprovoked murder was committed here at 10 o'clock Saturday night on the person of an Irishman named Martin Hollorand, a boss on the Pittsburg and Steubenville railroad. The murderers are not yet arrested.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

Chas. Lanman, the well-known writer, has been appointed to a confidential position in the Department of the Interior by Secretary Thompson, similar to that held by Lanman in the State Department under Webster.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

An interesting incident occurred to-day in the office on Indian Affairs. A treaty was concluded and signed by the Commissioner and a delegation of Ottawas from Kansas, by which this band of Indians surrender their tribal character and become citizens of the United States. The delegates appeared highly delighted after the treaty was signed, and enjoyed the prospect of becoming fellow-citizens. After a ratification by the Senate they surrendered their reservation—seventy-four thousand acres—only to have it again patented to them individually. They also release the United States from all annuities and other claims, and receive in lieu thereof sixty-six thousand dollars, in two equal instalments, the first instalment payable on the ratification of the treaty, and the second one a year thereafter.

I learn this evening that Senator James of Rhode Island will be tendered the position of Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. Martin, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, was to-day notified that his services in that capacity were no longer required.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Aug. 1.

The bark Monarco, Moltemburg, bound for New York, was wrecked near Newfoundland on the 21st July. Fifty Swedish passengers were lost. The crew and six passengers were saved.

MARRIED,

On the 28th inst., by Rev. H. M. Denison, Mr. J. H. LINDENBERGER to Miss CARRIE A., daughter of Joseph Peterson, Esq., all of this city.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

On the 29th inst., by the Rev. S. L. Yourtee, Capt. T. K. VOORHEES, of St. Louis and Miss MOLLIE E. GIBBONS, of Cincinnati.

On the 24th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Holman, Mr. T. FAUST to Miss ALMIRA HOLLENSEED, both of this city.

At Springfield, Mass., on the 29th inst., WM. O. GARDNER, of this city, and HELEN M. LONGFELLOW, of the former place.

In Fayette county, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. J. J. Bullock, D. D., GEO. D. HINKLE, Esq., of Louisville, to MARY H., daughter of Jno. Clark, Esq., of Fayette co.

DIED,

On the evening of the 2d inst., Miss CATHARINE G., youngest daughter of Daniel F. and Matilda Wright, in the 20th year of her age.

In Hickman, Ky., at the residence of her son, Mr. J. G. Wetherly, on Friday, the 17th inst., of apoplexy, Mrs. FRANCES NALL, aged about seventy-four years.

On Wednesday evening, July 29, MAGGIE WOODFORD, daughter of W. C. and M. J. Dulaney, aged 13 months and 2 days.

On Thursday, 30th inst., BETTIE, daughter of Gideon and Elizabeth P. Shryock.

On the 28th inst., of inflammation of the bowels, EMMA, youngest daughter of Wm. R. and Sarah F. [illegible], aged 12 months and 17 days.

On Friday, 31st, at the residence of W. C. Winchester, in the county, SUSAN KATE, aged 14, only child of Phillip Thomas, deceased, and Mary Winchester.

On the 31st of July, 1857, at the residence of his brother, James Evans, in Oldham county, Ky., Mr. RICE EVANS, in the 77th year of his age.

On the 1st of August, at 10 o'clock, BENJAMIN ARTERBURN, in the 34th year of his age.

In Nicaragua, of consumption, GEORGE W. DOHERTY, in the 25th year of his age, formerly of this city.
New York and Owensboro' papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, August 4, 1857.

REMARKS.—Excepting some movements in bacon and coffee, all other articles have remained very quiet, without any material change in prices. Owing to the light stocks of bacon here and elsewhere, prices have advanced, and favorable advices from Rio have produced a similar effect on coffee. The money market is getting easier slowly. The weather has been very favorable for the crops. Even cotton is said to be prospering. Several heavy showers fell in the early part of the week. The weather since has been very warm. The river has been rising for several days and is now in excellent condition. Owing to the scarcity of freights, however, the large boats have generally laid up.

Our quotations govern only the wholesale market, unless otherwise specified.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The sales have been light. Only about 250 pieces bagging have been sold, at 12½ to 15½c for hand-loom. Of rope the sales sum up 600 coils, including yesterday 50 coils hand-spun at 8¾c and 175 coils Hunt's machine (which has already become a favorite brand) at 9½c. We quote hand rope from 8¾ to 9c, and machine at 9¾@9¾c.

COTTON.—Nothing doing. The accounts in regard to the growing crop are more favorable.

COTTON YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.—Sheetings Cannelton and Pittsburg 9½c. Cotton yarns we quote 9¾, 10¾, and 11¾, to the trade. No. 1 Cannelton batting 16c. Sales of candlewick at 24c and carpet-chain at 26c.

CORDAGE, &c.—Manila cordage we quote at 15@16c. Hemp twine we quote 14@16c.

CHEESE.—Sales of Western Reserve in lots from store at 9¾@10 cents.

COAL.—Dealers are selling Pittsburg and Pomeroy at 16c for the former and 14c for the latter.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—Sperm candles 42c. Star are selling at 26@27c, according to weight, 5 ₩ cent off, 4 mos., and for cash 7½ ₩ cent off. Hard pressed tallow candles are dull at 13c. Soap we quote in boxes $1 75@$2 50, according to quality.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The receipts of wheat having continued to be very light, and there being no stock on hand, the product of the city mills, which have only been enabled to run temporarily, has been taken by the city trade. Prices have undergone no change, and $6 to $6 25 have been the prevailing quotations for superfine in the limited transactions that have taken place. The city mills are offering $1 for red wheat, but there are buyers for other markets who pay something over this, and we quote red and white at $1 to $1 10. Corn and oats continue very scarce. For the former dealers would not pay over 85c, and it has been selling from store at 90@95c. No oats have come; the first new received might command 35c, but this price will not be sustained with liberal receipts. No rye and barley are coming in; dealers offer 80c for them. Bran, shorts, and shipstuffs are retailed by the mills quickly.

FRUITS.—Raisins we quote M. R. $5 and layer $5 50 per bx. Figs 14c. Dates 9c. Dried fruit—none coming in. Oranges $6@$6 50 ₩ box. Lemons $4@$4 50 ₩ box.

FEATHERS, GINSENG, BEESWAX, AND RAGS.—We quote feathers 45c. Ginseng we quote at 35@38c. Beeswax 26c. Rags 3½@3¾c.

FISH.—The business in mackerel is altogether in a small way. The following are the quotations for small lots: No. 1, large kitts, $3; No. 2, large kitts, $2 50; No. 2, qr bbls, $4 25; No. 2, hf bbls, $7 75; No. 2, in bbls, $14 50; No. 3, in bbls, $12; No. 3. medium, in bbls, $11.

GROCERIES.—In sugar and molasses the business has been confined to the trade at about previous prices. Of sugar about 75 hhds have been taken at 11¾@12¾c for fair to choice Louisiana and Cuba, the outside price being obtained only for Louisiana in very small lots. Some little business has been done in refined and crushed, and the St. Louis refinery has reduced its prices ¾c, crushed being now 14c. Small sales of rice at 5¾@6c. For coffee, a very active demand has prevailed. The sales amount to 1,300 bags, all Rio, at prices ranging from 10¾ to 11¾c. Holders are very firm. The Baltimore American of Friday evening says in its weekly review:

There has been a very active business doing this week in coffee, and the market for it has exhibited great buoyancy. The sales sum up about 14,500 bags. The transactions embrace three entire cargoes Rio coffee, those of the Creole, Leighton, and Banshee, the aggregate of which is some 10,500 bags, at 11¾c, and in addition we note sales of 850 bags medium and fair Rio at 11¾@11¾c, 1,250 good do at 11¾, 11¾, and 11¾c, and 1,300 bags Laguayra coffee, a part of which was sold to go to a neighboring market, at 13c. The large transaction in coffee this week has imparted additional firmness to the market, and the tendency of prices at the close is decidedly upward. The quotations for Rio coffee to-day were as follows, viz: 10¾@11¾c for fair and medium grades, 11¾@11¾c for fair to good do, and 12@12¾c for prime and choice do. Laguayra coffee may be quoted at 12@13¾c, and Java dust 16¾@17c. For some lots of Java coffee the holders are asking 18c.

GLASS.—We quote Belle Vernon brands in lots as follows: 8x10 $3 75, 10x12 and 10x14 $4 12, 10x15 $5 and 10x17 $5 25, 11x18 $5 50, 12x18 $5 75, 12x20 $6, and 12x24 and 14x24 $7.

GUNNY BAGS.—We quote new 12@12½c. Sales of second hand at lower rates.

HEMP.—Very little doing. There have been sales during the week of about 200 bales Missouri from store at $135 ₩ ton. No Kentucky coming in. At St. Louis, on Saturday, sales of 200 bales at $120@$125 ₩ ton.

HIDES.—Firm. We quote green 7@7¼c, dealers adding 2c for commission. Country flint we quote 14@16c. St. Louis dry flint have been selling from store at 19c.

HAY.—The receipts continue very light, and prices are therefore fully sustained. Small sales from the wharf and store during the week at $16@$17 ₩ ton.

IRON.—Stonecoal and charcoal we quote at 3@4c, in lots to the trade. We quote pig $28@$32 ₩ ton, 6 and 3 mos.

JEANS AND LINSEYS.—Small sales of mixed brands at 30 and 40c, and heavy all wool have commanded 32@38c and 43@45c. Brownell's colored jeans we continue to quote at 50c, and Brownell's white at 45c.

LEATHER.—Prices unchanged. We quote oak sole at 36c, and Spanish at 32c; hemlock 28@32c, according to quality. Market very firm.

NAILS.—Unchanged. Round lots to the trade we continue to quote at $3 15 cash and $3 25 for 10d's on time. We quote the range from $3 15 to $3 40 for 10d's, according to quantity, and other sizes in proportion.

NAVAL STORES.—We quote tar in large bbls at $3 50, rosin $2 75, oakum 8¾c, and turpentine 55c.

LEAD AND SHOT.—Bar lead we quote at 7¾@7¾c, and pig 6¾@7c. Shot we quote at $2.

OILS.—We quote linseed at 88@90c. Castor oil we quote at $1 75 ₩ gallon by the quantity. Sperm oil $1 60@$1 75. Tanner's oil—rosin oil $20, tanner's oil No. 1 $25, bank and straits $30. Lard oil is sold by manufacturers at 90c to $1 05 for No. 2 to pure.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—There have been no sales of barreled pork, but an active business in bacon, especially hams. The sales have been 22,000 pieces in two lots at 12½, packed, 175 tierces at 12¾c, packed, 80 tierces Stagg's hams at 13c, 250 casks shoulders in several lots at 10¾c, packed, and about 150 casks in a small way. The closing rates for bacon on orders are 10¾c for shoulders, 13c for ribbed sides, 14c for clear sides, and 12¾@13c for hams. In lard, we notice only small sales at 16c for prime keg.

The Baltimore American of Friday evening says:

There has been an active inquiry this week for bacon, and prices have advanced since the opening ¼ to ¾c ₩ lb. Bacon closes to-day very firm at 11¾@11¾c for shoulders, 14c for sides, and 13¾@15c for hams.

There has been some inquiry this week for barreled pork. Pork closes to-day steady at $23 for Baltimore mess, $24@$24 25 for Western do, $18 for Baltimore prime, and $18 50 ₩ bbl for Western do.

SEEDS.—Flaxseed is coming in as yet in very small quantities. We quote still $1 40. There is nothing doing in other seeds.

SALT.—There is very little doing in Kanawha. We quote it from 28 to 30c ₩ bushel.

TALLOW AND STEARINE.—Tallow dull at 10¾c. Stearine we quote nominally 13¾@14c.

TIN PLATE.—We quote IC, 10x14, $13 50, and IX 10x14 $15 25 ₩ bx. Roofing IC, 14x20, $13, and IX, 14x20, $14 73 ₩ bx. Bright IX, 14x20, $16 50, and square IX, 12x12, $16. Brazing copper 40c ₩ lb, and block tin 38@40c ₩ lb.

TOBACCO.—In the few sales that have taken place former prices have been fully maintained, and we continue to quote lugs frosted and sound heavy weights at $6 75 to $8 25, mixed $8 25 to $10, medium $10 to $12, and good to fine leaf $12 to $16. The sales of the week have been 94 hhds, of which 8 hhds were reviews. The following are the particulars:

On Monday, sales of 17 hhds—1 hhd scraps at $3, 1 damaged at $5 50, 6 at $7 15@7 95, 6 at $8 10, $8 95, $9 50, $11 20, $11 70, and $12 85, and 3 at $14 25@$14 55. On Tuesday, sales of 26 hhds—4 at $7@7 90, 8 at $8 50@8 70, 5 at $9 15@9 95, 2 at $10 25 and $10 70, 4 at $11 10@11 80, 4 at $12, $12 60, $13 35, and $13 65, 3 at $14@14 90, and 1 at $15 65. On Wednesday, sales of only 9 hhds at $6 85, $8 05, $8 75, $9 85, $10 50, $14, $14 30, $14 60, and $15 35. On Thursday, sales of 17 hhds—4 at $6@$6 10, 1 at $7 15, 3 at $8@$8 50, 3 at $9 30, $10 50, and $10 80, 3 at $12@12 75, and 3 at $13 65, $15 05, and $18. On Friday, sales of 19 hhds—3 at $7@7 90, 1 at $9 60, 1 at $10 50, 1 at $11 55, 3 at $12 05@12 30, 1 at $14 40, 4 at $16 25, and 1 at review at $11 40. On Saturday, sales of 15 hhds—1 hhd scraps at $2 90, 1 at $6 40, 4 at $7@7 65, 1 at $9, 2 at $11 and $11 75, 3 at $12 05@$12 35, 3 at $14@14 55.

Sales yesterday, exclusive of the above, of 15 hhds—2 at $6 50@6 80, 2 at $7 40@7 50, 2 at $8 60@8 70, 1 at $11 30, 4 at $12 10@12 65, 1 at $13 30, and 3 at $14 20@$14 65.

There has been a somewhat better demand for manufactured tobacco, at full prices.

Of the Baltimore tobacco market the American of Friday says in its weekly review:

The tobacco market this week has been without any activity whatever, and a general dullness prevails. For Maryland tobacco the inquiry has been exceedingly limited, and the sales amount to only some few lots at previous rates. Holders are still asking former prices, but would doubtless be willing to make concessions if shippers were disposed to purchase. The receipts this week are very light. There is very little doing in Kentucky tobacco. We continue to quote frosted lugs $5 50@6, frosted leaf $9 50@11, sound lugs $10@11, common leaf $11 50@13 50, medium leaf $12 50@13 25, fair $13 50@14, good to fine $14 50@16, selections at $18@20. The inspections of the week are 733 hhds Maryland, 29 hhds Ohio, and 1 hhd Kentucky—total 763 hhds.

We are indebted to Messrs. John Smidt & Co. for their monthly circular, and here give it:

FROM JOHN SMIDT & CO.'S MONTHLY LOUISVILLE CIRCULAR.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, August 1, 1857.

Transactions in our tobacco market have been very limited during the past month, owing to the exceedingly small [illegible] demand, and the [illegible] the sales amount to [illegible]. Only a small number of hogsheads is to be offered during the [illegible] [illegible] the growing crop [illegible]

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Sales since Nov. 1, 1856, commencement of the season	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales during July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
We quote—Trash, Frosted, Lugs, Leaf (₩ 100 lbs)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WHISKY.—Very little doing in this article. The last sale of raw were at 26¾c. A sale of 50 bbls old Bourbon, 6 mos., at 55c, cash.

WOOL.—There is very little coming in, and the business is therefore very light. We quote grease at 23@24c. and washed 30@34c. No pulled in the market.

FREIGHTS.—Scarce, and as the river is in a good stage rates are tending downwards. Shipments have been made to N. Orleans in the last few days at 35c for pound freights, $1 per bbl for whisky, $6 per hhd for tobacco, and $6 per head for mules. Shipments to Parkersburg at 12¾c, and to Wheeling and Pittsburg at 20 and 25c. To Baltimore, via Parkersburg, 55c per hundred.

MONEY MARKET.—The money market is a little easier, though there is yet some stringency. The banks have plenty of money, and they discount first class paper at 9@10 per cent prem. But most of the paper offering is such as they refuse, and it is hawked about out of doors at 1¾@3 per cent. Exchange continues firm.

Exchange—	Buy.		Sell.	
On New York	[illegible]	prem.	[illegible]	prem.
Boston	[illegible]	prem.	[illegible]	"
Philadelphia	[illegible]	prem.	[illegible]	"
New Orleans	[illegible]	par	par@¾	"
Nashville	1	dis.	par@¾	dis.
Cincinnati	¾	dis.	par.	

The New York Journal of Commerce of Friday evening says:

The market is more active, with a good demand for street discounts at 8@9 for strictly first class endorsed paper, 9@10 for the range of good do and prime single names. Loans on call are readily obtained upon first class securities at legal rates.

The stock market was a little lower again at the first board to-day, but buyers came forward more freely at the decline and there was an active business.

There is a moderate business in foreign exchange in the regular way, but one banker has purchased bills on London drawn against 3,000 hhds of sugar now to be shipped, and amounting to upwards of half a million of dollars. We quote: bills at sixty days on London 109¾@109¾; do at sight 110¾; Paris 5.13¾@5.16¾.

The Saturday's statement of specie will probably be three-fourths of a million.

The imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the week are again very large, being nearly $4,000,000, while the quantity of goods thrown on the market are in excess of this amount about $400,000, as will appear from the annexed comparative statement:

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York.
For the Week.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Entered at the port	$1,021,301	$3,183,415	$3,988,316
Thrown on mark't	1,125,070	3,123,613	4,389,812
Since Jan. 1st.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Entered at the port	$22,51,800	$[illegible]	$63,914,828
Thrown on market	33,626,018	57,739,293	60,387,320

Reported for the Journal by H. F. Vissman.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET, August 4.

The cattle market is dull, and the supply offering is very light. Prices range from 3@4¾c gross weight. The market is nearly bare.

Sheep are in fair demand and sell at $1 25@$4 ₩ head. Lambs $1 25@$2 25 ₩ head, according to quality.

Hogs sell at 6@6¾c gross weight for well fatted; none but slop-fed offering.

SCOTT NEWMAN'S REPORT.

Cattle—prices range from $2 75@$4 50 gross weight. Receipts 45 head.

Hogs—prices range from 6@6¾c gross weight. Receipts 370 head. Market bare at present.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3, M.

Flour unchanged. Whisky 25c. Bacon firm and higher. Wheat active at full prices.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, M.

Flour buoyant; sales of 7,000 bbls at $6 25@$6 45 for State, $6 60@$7 45 for Ohio, $7 45@$7 75 for Southern, an advance of 5c on each. Wheat heavy; 10,000 bushels sold, at $1 75 for red. Corn depressed; sales 25,000 bushels; mixed 1c lower at 85¾c. Mess pork 5c better. Lard ¾c higher at 15¾c. Whisky firm.

Stocks lower. La Crosse and Milwaukee 32¾; Chicago and Rock Island 95¾; Michigan Southern 40¾; New York Central 83¾; Reading 72¾; Galena and Chicago 95¾; Michigan Central 84; Erie 33¾; Cleveland and Toledo 57¾; Milwaukee and Mississippi 51; Virginia 6's 91; Missouri 6's 79¾. Sterling exchange firm.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3, M.

Sales flour to-day 3,000 bbls. city mills at $7. Wheat firmer at 155@165 for red and 160@185 for white. Sales of white corn at 88@91, yellow 85@87. Whisky quoted at 29@30¾.

CINCINNATI, August 3, P. M.

Flour better and 10c ₩ bbl higher, with sales at the close of 500 bbls at $6 60@$6 70. Wheat firm at full prices and demand active. Whisky declined 1c, closing rather dull at 25c. Bacon very firm at 11@11¾c for shoulders and sides; no sides of consequence on the market; 5,000 pieces common hams sold this afternoon at 13c, being the highest rate paid this season. Mess pork and lard, in the absence of sales, must be quoted nominal. Eastern exchange firm at ¾ premium and New Orleans par. Money market quiet and easy at 9@12 ₩ cent for good paper at the discount houses.

NEW YORK, August 3, P. M.

Cotton market firm—sales of 1,500 bales, closing with an advancing tendency. Flour is firmer—sales of 3,600 bbls. Wheat unsettled and drooping—sales of 16,000 bush. Corn quiet—sales of 35,000 bush. Provisions are buoyant. Lard had advanced ¾c. Bacon buoyant—hams 11¾c, shoulders 10¾c. Butter firm. Sugar and coffee dull. Naval stores buoyant. Rice advanced ¾c, with sales at 5¾c. Linseed oil declined 1c. Lard oil dull. Lead active. Iron quiet at $30. Freights inactive.

Stocks lower—Chicago and Rock Island 95, LaCrosse and Milwaukie 31¾, Michigan Southern 48, New York Central 83¾, Reading 71¾, Galena and Chicago 95¾, Cleveland & Toledo 57, Michigan Central 84¾, Erie 33.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3, P. M.

Cotton market firm—sales to-day of 1,000 bales at 14¾@15c. Pork firm. White corn 90c. Shoulders 11¾@11¾c and sides 13¾c. Freights—cotton to Liverpool ¾d. Other articles dull and unchanged.

MEETING OF LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.—A meeting of the manufacturers of linseed oil in Southern Ohio and Western Indiana, was held in Cincinnati last week, and after some discussion the meeting adjourned to meet in Dayton last Saturday. The Price-Current says of it:

Sixteen oil mills were represented. A resolution was adopted unanimously, that the rule of selling linseed oil by weight, as prescribed by the law of this State, passed last winter, be adopted by all dealers, so that after the new crop oil is in market it will be sold by weight, at the rate of 7½ lbs to the gallon. It was also agreed that the packages in which the oil is contained be charged for in all cases henceforward.

The rules heretofore observed in the loaning of seed to farmers were revised. The most important changes made are as follows: The price of seed shall be fixed at the time it is taken into store by the manufacturers, and not at some other time named by the grower, as has been the case heretofore. The rule of giving third parties privileges in market bound seed has been abolished; henceforward and the loan shall be made by the manufacturers to the farmer who uses it direct, and the seed returned to the manufacturer or his agent in like manner.

With reference to the present crop of flaxseed, the reports made in by manufacturers from the various sections, established the following facts beyond a doubt: A greater breadth of land was sown the present than in any previous season; the crop matured more fully and consequently there are fewer weeds, and the hot season, the yield will at least be 20 ₩ cent greater than during former season. The quality of the seed is prime and uniformly so.

It was stated by one manufacturer that he had examined the boles in two or three fields in his neighborhood, and found ten seeds in the boles.

The question of what the price should be was lengthily discussed, but no resolution was passed, though the sense of the meeting evidently were in favor of $1 30 in this city. The estimates of all the manufacturers showed a surplus of seed above their capacity to crush, of 100,000 bush.

It is probable, however, that the price of seed will open rather higher than the one above named, the price of oil being so high, and it is quite as probable that the highest price paid during the season, will be paid at the commencement.

RIO JANEIRO COFFEE CIRCULAR.—We are indebted to a commercial house for the following circular.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 13th, 1857.

Coffee—Our market remained quiet from the date of our last circular advices until the arrival of the English packet on the 7th inst., the sales being confined to small parcels to complete vessels and prices favoring purchasers. Notwithstanding the unfavorable advices from consuming countries per Southampton packet the market opened briskly on the 9th inst. at 5,500 reis per arroba for round lots, and since that date daily large transactions have been made. Our receipts during the past month have been light, owing to bad condition of the roads and the planters being employed in preparing their coffee for market. It being well ascertained now that our present crop to be shipped from July '57 to June '58 is a very small one, the highest estimates put upon it being one-third of the past one, we must look for the maintenance of a higher level of prices than in past seasons, as added to the enhanced cost of production and transport, we shall have short supplies, while planters will be disposed to hold back some, expecting at such prices as prove to be remunerative. The general estimate of the crop now gathered to come to market is 1,000,000 bags; what the reserves in the country may be on the 30th inst. are purely matters of conjecture, but taking into consideration that the present crop follows only one good crop, during which period our exports have been on a larger scale than ever before, the quantity left over must be small. No better evidence can be given of the position of this article here than that it should have maintained itself in the face of the most unfavorable foreign advices and a stringent money market, while purchasers have evinced but little animation and have restricted themselves particularly to the United States to compulsory purchases for vessels on hand. The small receipts of news have been at 4,000 bags, and the [illegible] [illegible] the selections, the general quality of the stock being inferior.

[From the New Orleans Price-Current, July 25.]

Cotton—We have again to remark that our quotations for the lower grades are mostly nominal, they being in very little favor, and the occasional sales being at very irregular rates, but middling has continued to tend upward, and we further advance our figures on ¾c, remarking at the same time that lots of a strict class, which are now very scarce, and only to be met with in limited quantities, and held at or about 15c.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.
(*Assimilating to that of Liverpool.*)

Low middling	14 @14¾
Middling	14¾@14¾
Good Middling	15¾@15¾
Middling Fair	@15¾

Tobacco—After several weeks of almost entire cessation of demand, with a large and accumulating stock, especially of the low, frosted, and "nondescript" kinds, we had occasion to notice some movement at the close of last week, as some few parties came forward, and although low in their offers yet holders were compelled to avail themselves of the opportunity to reduce their stocks. Under similar circumstances the business has been continued into the week just closed, and further sales have been effected within the week of about 2,000 hhds, though it is quite possible that transactions may have taken place to a considerably greater extent; for the operations in this article for some time past have been conducted on a system so preposterously mysterious that nearly all parties, both in and out of the trade, have been as it were groping in the dark, both with respect to the actual extent of business and the actual rates current, as nearly all the sales of any importance discovered are declared to be on "private terms." Under these circumstances it is impossible for us to present strictly accurate quotations, but we may remark that we understand the market, though without material change, to be steadier and firmer at the figures last given, and now repeated, as the sales of the last two weeks have materially relieved the previous pressure. The principal sales of the week, as already intimated, have been on private terms, the only lots in which the prices are given being 25 hhds at 13¾c, 14 at 14c, and 30 at 14¾c ₩ lb. The sales include 115 hhds stems at 3c ₩ lb. We quote for

Lugs—Factory	7¾@ 8¾
" Planters'	9 @10
Leaf—Inferior to Common	10¾@12
" Fair	12¾@13
" Fine	14¾@16¾
" Choice Selection	16 @18
Frosted (new crop)	6¾@ 9¾

Pork—A much firmer feeling has been manifested in the market this week, and we have to report a sale of 517 bbls on Wednesday (including 457 mess and 60 mess ordinary) at $23 50 ₩ bbl round, which is a decided improvement. The bulk of the stock is in the hands of very few parties, and we understand, is generally limited at considerably higher figures than those quoted above.

Bacon—A marked improvement has taken place in prices for some descriptions, and about 300 casks have been disposed of at 12¾@13c for ribbed sides, 13¾@14c for clear, and 8¾@10c for shoulders, some holders declining to sell even at the outside figures. Hams are in limited request at 12@14¾c, only one lot of a favorite brand of sugar-cured having commanded the outside rate.

Bagging and Bale Rope—There is only a limited retail demand for Kentucky bagging at about 14@16¾c ₩ yd for ordinary hand loom to good power loom. India bagging has continued firm, with rather an upward tendency, as some 700 to 800 bales have been sold at 14@14¾c, parcels of extra heavy being now held at higher figures. In rope the transactions have not been made public, though holders appear to be quite firm at 8¾@9¾c for hand made and 10@10¾c ₩ lb for machine.

Gunny Bags—Prices have again improved a little, with sales of several hundred bales at 12¾@13¾c for light and medium weight, up to 14c for heavy.

Coffee—[illegible] (quiet) has prevailed in the market for Rio, but notwithstanding the limited demand, prices have undergone no particular change, and some 1,900 bags have found purchasers during the week at the following range of quotations—[illegible] for ordinary to good fair descriptions, and 11@11¾c for prime and choice. The stock remaining in first hands is estimated at about 8,000 bags, against 12,500 bags at the same time last season.

The calls upon the banks are still considerable, though greatly diminished compared with what they were, and money continues to be in good request out-doors, but there is no very material falling off, however, in the amount of paper offering through the hands of the brokers, and the market has, on the whole, hardly exhibited greater ease during the past week, and we are particularly within the past few days than it has been for some weeks before. There has been great irregularity, however, in the rates for money out doors. Some first class signatures have been passed at 10 ₩ cent, a higher rate of equally high standing were negotiated at much higher rates. We, therefore, quote first-class paper at the wide range of from 12 ₩ cent; fair or second class at 12@15 and other grades from 15@18 ₩ cent ₩ annum and upwards.

Exchange—We quote—

Sterling	9¾@9¾, and 9¾ ₩ ct. prem.
Francs	5.15@5.17¾ ₩ dol.
New York, &c., 60 days	1¾@2 and 2¾ ₩ ct. dis.
New York sight checks	¾@¾ ₩ ct. prem.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, July 29.

The number of beeves on sale is much the same as last week, the demand good on the average of last week's prices. The quality about as usual, with very few unsound, and the cattle sold from 8½ to 11¾ ₩ lb. The average selling price was 9¾, or about at the latter rate—the quotations that offering this week [illegible] ₩ lb. A large number of number than usual hailed from Illinois, while a larger sale at Allerton's for the [illegible] and [illegible]. The number on the yards 2,927 head.

Cows and calves are without change.

Veal calves are in moderate request at previous prices.

Sheep and lambs, also in demand, and [illegible] held a little higher. Sheep [illegible] have been made at 7¾@8c. The total number on sale was 1,611—all of which were sold at Allerton's.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

Beef cattle	$11 25@11 25
Ordinary	10 75@11 00
Common	10 00@10 50
Inferior	9 00@10 00
Cows and calves	25 00@60 00
Ordinary	40 00@50 00
Common	30 00@35 00
Inferior	25 00@30 00
Veal calves, extra, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Other qualities	[illegible]
Sheep and lambs, extra	[illegible]
Other qualities	[illegible]
Swine, extra	[illegible]
Other qualities	[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.—The seeds of all disorders are in the blood, and Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Pills act specifically on the fluid. They are composed of rare Swedish herbs [illegible] form a sovereign antidote to the infecting and [illegible] principle of disease. Not only do they cure bilious complaints, female weakness, connubial incompetency, nervous disorders, lung and throat affections, [illegible] rhea, etc., but they cleanse, purify, and invigorate every organ and put the whole animal machinery in such a vigorous condition that it is enabled to resist and throw off the influence of bad air and other causes of sickness. [illegible] advertisement.

For sale by Raymond & Patten and Gotterbulk & [illegible] Louisville. July 16 d&w1m

The Only Remedy for Consumption which experience has proved reliable,

HEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO.'S
(Late Rushton, Clark, & Co.)
Pure and Genuine Cod Liver Oil.

It has stood the test of ten years with increasing popularity, and proved efficacious where others have failed. See that you get Hegeman, Clark, & Co.'s, for since the death of our Mr. Rushton an article called "Rushton's" has been introduced, in no way connected with R., C., & Co. or H., C., & Co.

Sold by [illegible] denberger & Co.; J. B. Wilder & Bro.; Wilson & Starbird; J. S. Morris & Son; E. Morris; R. A. Robinson & Co.; R. Clark & Co.; Bell & Talbott; and by Druggists generally. une 4 d&w3m

A. C. DAWES. J. W. SEATON.
DAWES & SEATON,
APOTHECARIES AND CHEMISTS
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c.
ALSO
Dental Instruments and Materials,
Corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets (Mozart Building),
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Will pay particular attention to Physicians' prescriptions and to filling orders for Country Physicians with pure and genuine Medicines. feb8 disco w&w1am

DEATH AND DISEASE.

DEATH.— How comes it, friend, in every shape
You let so many folks escape?
DISEASE.—Dread sire, I use all means I can
To abbreviate the life of man:
I dog his footsteps from his birth
Till he returns to mother earth.
I use all means I used of old,
Changes of weather, hot and cold—
I give them colds; I give them pains—
I rack their bones; I fire their veins—
I poison them with rancid bile
In place of the digestive chyle.
Yet all is useless; nothing kills!
DEATH.— How's that?
DISEASE.—They all take BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

J. B. WILDER & CO., Agents,
july 30 d1&w1* Louisville, Ky.

Patent Butter-Coolers,

THE best article ever invented for keeping butter hard and nice in hot weather, a handsome ornament for the table, received from the manufacturer and for sale by
FLETCHER & BENNETT,
jy2 d&w6m 83 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

MASONIC REGALIA, suited to the different degrees, a new and beautiful lot recently received, also Masonic Jewels, can be had at the Jewelry Store of
W.M. KENDRICK,
july 2 d[illegible]&w) 71 Third st.

Gold and Silver Watches.

I have just received by express another very handsome variety of Gold and Silver English and Swiss Watches of different styles and make, to which I would invite attention; also an additional supply of Chains of various styles.
july 2 d[illegible]&w WM. KENDRICK, 71 Third st.

FOREST ACADEMY.
By B. H. McCOWN.

THE Academic year is divided into three sessions, arranged in the following order:
1st session from September 7 to January 25. Terms—boarding $[illegible]; tuition $[illegible].
2d session from January 25 to June 13. Terms as above.
3d session from June 20 to August 22d. Terms—boarding and tuition $[illegible].
For a class of small children, under a competent teacher, tuition $16 per session.
French and German by Prof. BUEHLER. Terms for each $10 per session.
$1 extra charged each pupil per year.
After an experience of more than twenty-five years in teaching, I hereby pledge myself to educate satisfactorily or to charge nothing for trying. B. H. McCOWN,
aug 4 d[illegible] Williamson P. O., Jefferson co., Ky.

Teacher Wanted.

TO teach 7 or 8 children in a private family, 17 miles from Louisville, Ky., on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad. He must teach Latin as far as Horace and the usual English branches. Salary, including board, liberal. A communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church preferred. Address Box 750 Beard's Station, Oldham co., Ky.
aug 4 d&wtf

Wanted.

BY a young lady, a situation as Teacher of the English branches and the French language either in a school or family. Can teach drawing and embroidery if desired. Address Box 86 Cincinnati, Ohio. aug 4 d2&w2*

Strayed or Stolen

From the subscriber, on or about the 1st of June last, a large SORREL MARE, 8 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, right eye blind, a scar on her left hind foot, and a small white spot on the right hind knee. A liberal reward will be paid for her recovery or any information so I get her.
MARSHALL WOODSON,
aug 1 d3&w2* Spradling's Barber Shop, Third st.

PETERS COLONY.

WE have an order for Texas Emigration Stock. We will give a high price for it.
aug 4 d3&w1 THOS. BROWNE & CO.

LOST,

On the 30th of July, 1857, by the subscriber, a POCKET-BOOK, between this city and the second toll-gate on the Frankfort turnpike road, containing about $73 in Kentucky money, and said book contained some cash notes made payable to the undersigned. Any person finding the same, with money or notes or either, and delivering the same to the Journal office or to Terry, Knott, & Co., on Main street, opposite the Louisville Hotel, will be liberally rewarded.
J. S. McKENDRICK.
Louisville, Ky., July 31, 1857—d1 d3&w1

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either party having the power to use the name of the firm in settlement of the business. V. D. GAETANO,
Louisville, August 1, 1857. JOHN D'URSO.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together, under the style and firm of V. D. GAETANO & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a WHOLESALE CANDY, FRUIT, and FANCY GROCERY business.
V. D. GAETANO,
PHILIP VACARO,
R. A. VACARO.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1, 1857.—d12&w1m

FASHIONABLE
Dry Goods.
☞ CHEAPEST IN NEW YORK. ☜
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Parties visiting the city during the Summer are invited to examine our extensive and highly attractive stock of Dry Goods of every description,

Including, in Great Variety,

Dress Silks,	Linens,	Laces,
Shawls,	Domestics,	Embroideries
Mantillas,	Hosiery,	Trimmings,
Dress Goods,	Ribbons,	&c.

—ALSO—

Carpetings, Curtain Materials, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Fixtures, &c.

255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND STREET and 47 and 49 CATHARINE STREET, NEW YORK.
jy11 d&wcw

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of "Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other diseases growing out of neglect or imperfect cure." His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

STRICTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

☞ Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. [illegible]
☞ Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in morning until [illegible]

SLAVES WANTED.

I HAVE permanently located in the city of Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of buying and selling SLAVES, and am willing to pay the highest market price for them. I have taken the old stand of my brother, Thos. Powell, deceased, on the west side of Sixth street, between Main and Market, and respectfully solicit those having business in my line to give me a call.
je8 dis&md&wim BEN. W. POWELL.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN,

Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to enclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement.
Address Dr. H. JAMES,
No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.
N. B.—Dr. H. James has neither office nor agent in New York, as some have pretended and advertised. The recipe is sent from NO PLACE but No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, New Jersey.
june 10 d&wly3m

BRAGG'S IMPROVED LINIMENT.

DR. BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT.

Have you the BRONCHITIS?
Have you the NEURALGIA?
Have you the EAR or TOOTHACHE?
You may rid yourself entirely of those distressing evils by the use of DR. BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT.
Are you afflicted with OLD SORES?
Are you suffering from severe BRUISES?
Are you enduring pain from SPRAINS?
One bottle of the ARCTIC LINIMENT will surely give relief speedily.
RHEUMATISM is a dreadful complaint.
SCROFULA is a loathsome disease.
CANCERS are very alarming.
Yet such is the wonderful healing properties of BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT that it will almost instantly cure acute and chronic Rheumatism, remove Scrofula, and in time kill the most stubborn of enemies to health, the Cancer.
Why will you endure SCURVY?
Why will you suffer with the PILES?
Why will you submit to CHILBLAINS?
When, by using the ARCTIC LINIMENT, you may find permanent relief.
The Arctic Liniment is the discovery of the far-famed Dr. A. G. BRAGG, of St. Louis, who, since severing his connection with the once celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment, has devoted the most of his time to the study which has given to the world a Liniment which possesses even more of the healing quality. In this he has been successful.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

When Dr. Kane, under the auspices of the United States Government, was about to proceed to the vast frozen regions of the North, he—himself a medical man—applied to several scientific physicians for a prescription that should enable the system to endure the hardships of a land of frost and ice. Among others was Dr. A. G. Bragg, then on a visit to the East, who, after many trials, procured his RUBEFACIENT, which, having been submitted to the severest analysis, was accepted by Dr. K., and used by him during that wonderful voyage of discovery. Hence the origin of the name Arctic Liniment.

HOW IT IS RECEIVED.

The very announcement of this medicine has been received with joy and confidence. Letters containing certificates of permanent cures are daily received at the manufactory, while expressions of gratitude are borne to them by every mail.

ITS PREPARATION.

The ingredients of the Arctic Liniment are of the most costly kind, while the utmost care is bestowed upon compounding them by one member of the company, who makes a personal examination of every bottle put up.
For sale by BRAGG & BURROWES,
[illegible] Sole Proprietors, St. Louis, Mo.
and [illegible] in Louisville, Ky., by J. B. WILDER & BRO. [illegible] ROBINSON & CO., Druggists. mar30 wly

Wire Fence.

WE call the attention of farmers and others to a lot of Wire Fence which we have just received from Boston. [illegible] cheapness and durability, we think it superior to anything of the kind [illegible].
[illegible] d&w1 PETER & BUCHANAN, 84 Main st.

HEMP HOOKS.—We have for sale three dozen [illegible] celebrated Hemp Hooks.
[illegible] PETER & BUCHANAN, 84 Main st.

HALF BUSHEL MEASURES.—A full supply, iron bound, [illegible] farmers use, received and for sale by
[illegible] d&w1 PETER & BUCHANAN, 84 Main st.

Wanted,

TWO GOOD MILLERS. [illegible]

RAN AWAY

From the subscriber [illegible] July, a negro man, named P[illegible] of age, [illegible] in the State or [illegible] placed in jail or some place where I can get him [illegible]
July 30 d1&w1*

SHELBYVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE regular session of [illegible] the first Monday [illegible] [illegible] for the accommodation of young ladies, and [illegible] [illegible] will cover the expenses of board [illegible] [illegible] Rates.
For particulars, consult the annual catalogue or apply to D. T. Stuart and G. J. Reed, Shelbyville, Ky.
July 31 d&w2*

SPLENDID BARGAINS IN
Real Estate, Timbered Lands, & Town Lots
AT AUCTION.

ON the 5th day of Oct., 1857, will be sold to the highest bidder in the town of Hopkinsville, one tract of Land east of Hopkinsville, containing 160 acres, and known as the Pine Knob survey; three other small tracts adjoining the Pine Knob and Quarles' old tanyard, all well-watered and well-timbered and will be sold low.

Also, two beautiful Building Lots near the Methodist Church, and one large, convenient, and well-finished brick store room, with two good dry cellars, in Fairview.

And on Friday, the 9th day of October, will be sold at the Cumberland College, near Princeton, a large number of beautiful Building Lots in the new College City recently laid off by the county surveyor and commissioners appointed by an act of the Kentucky Legislature, approved March [illegible], 1856, to lay off and establish the same. Said city is laid off on a beautiful and commanding eminence around the College square and contiguous to a never-failing spring of excellent water, and in full view of the beautiful town of Princeton, which has long been celebrated for the care and education of its youth, and is now the seat of one of two of the best female schools in Southern Kentucky, both under the care of able and experienced teachers, and liberally patronized by an intelligent community. [illegible] [illegible]

All lots in College City sold at public sale or on private terms will be guaranteed to the purchaser by undisputable warranty titles.
jy9 wJ&J WILLIAM MORROW, Proprietor.
I also have some fine No. 1 milch cows, some [illegible] fattened young hogs, some cattle plow oxen, and probably a few stacks of oats and hay, together with a spring-bed buggy and a sliding seat barouche, at College City.
W. MORROW.

L. D. SINE'S
Thirty-Fifth Mammoth Gift Enterprise.
$1,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD, IN PRIZES FROM $20 TO $200 EACH.
Three Hundred and Fifty Gold and Silver Lever
WATCHES.
Total Number of Prizes, 1,550.
TOTAL VALUE OF PRIZES, $13,000.
Tickets Limited to 15,000.
To be drawn at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, September 14th, 1857.

L. D. SINE would announce to the public that his Thirty-fifth Mammoth Gift Enterprise will be drawn as above, on which occasion Two Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars' worth of WATCHES and Valuable JEWELRY and Sixteen Hundred Dollars in AMERICAN GOLD will be distributed to the ticket-holders. Among the prizes are—One Cash Gift of American Gold, [illegible] [illegible] Superb Gold Hunting Lever Watches [illegible] gether with Gold and Silver Hunting and Open-Faced Lever Watches, ranging in price from $10 to $[illegible] each. There are Three Hundred and Fifty Watches, all Levers, and warranted accurate time-keepers; and if any of them should fail to give satisfaction, they will be exchanged. The remainder of the prizes consist of Gold [illegible] Table and Teaspoons, Gold Pens and Pencils, Gold Lockets, Ladies' Ear-rings, and Finger Rings, [illegible] retail cost price, and should any article of Jewelry prove not to be genuine, it will be exchanged.

Persons who cannot attend the drawing will have the same chance as though they were present; and all prizes drawn by persons not in attendance will be forwarded to them, by mail or express, free of charge, and at my risk, within three days after the drawing; and all ticket-holders will be supplied with a printed list of the drawn numbers, whether they are successful or not.

Persons who have engaged in the enterprises for the last three years, and no one has yet had cause to charge me with any [illegible]; and all who have attended the drawing have been highly gratified with the manner in which the business has been conducted.

A circular, containing a complete list of the prizes, together with a description of the manner of drawing, is printed, and will be sent to any one ordering it.

Agents selling 25 or 50 tickets will be entitled to [illegible] tickets at the rate of 50 cents each. [illegible]

All orders must be addressed to L. D. SINE, box 35, St. Louis, Mo., or they may be addressed to L. D. SINE, box 700, Cincinnati, [illegible], as I have an Agent at each place to supply all who may order from them. aug3 w4*

Facts for Parents.

THE only way to baffle and overcome a disease is to begin at the foundation and remove the cause. Hence parents have been trained for a great variety of diseases where worms have been the sole occasion of them. B. A. Fahnestock's celebrated Vermifuge is the safest and most effectual remedy for this wide-spread disease.
NEWARK, N. J., March 2, 1854.
Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: On Saturday last I gave a vial of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to my son, three years old, and in the course of [illegible] [illegible] recommend it to [illegible] as the best medicine for expelling worms that I [illegible].
CHRISTIANA COLES, 25 Broad street.
Sold wholesale and retail by all the principal druggists and country merchants throughout the United States.
aug3 w1m

BOURBON HOUSE,
PARIS, KENTUCKY,
For Sale.

WISHING to retire from business, I offer the above named large, well known and popular house, together with the furniture, for sale. The Bourbon House has been too long established and is too well and too generally known to require particular description of location, size, &c. Suffice it to say that it has accommodations for 200 to 250 persons, that it is in good repair and well furnished in every department, and has a large and constantly increasing patronage. Connected with the House is a two acre lot upon which there are two good dwellings, one of them the best in the State, which will be sold with the House or separately, as the purchaser may desire. The above property will be sold at a decided bargain. For terms apply to
aug3 wtf R. THURSTON, Proprietor.
N. B. The Bourbon House is the breakfast stand for passengers on the morning trains up on the C. & L. R. R.
[Louisville Journal copy weekly until forbid and charge this office.]—*Paris Citizen.*

TO MUSIC TEACHERS.

A FIRST CLASS TEACHER OF MUSIC on the Piano can obtain a good situation in connection with the Keysburg Female Academy by applying to the undersigned at Keysburg soon. Good references required.
T. N. ANDERSON,
aug3 w2* A. M. McLEAN.

NOTICE.

LAND WARRANT No. 24[illegible], issued to [illegible] for 80 acres, issued to Peter Funk, and Land Warrant No. 2[illegible], issued to Peter Funk, for 160 acres, were not received by them or their agents. They were lost or stolen from the mail between Washington City and Louisville. All persons are warned not to buy said Warrants, as they never have been sold or assigned by the owners.
aug3 w3* PETER FUNK.

VALUABLE LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

P. P. BOULWARE, Guardian—On Petition.

BY virtue of a decree of the Oldham Circuit Court, rendered in the above cause, at the March term, 1857, I, as Master in Chancery of said court, in pursuance of the order herein pronounced, will on FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1857, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell on the premises, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the following property, to-wit:

A tract of Land containing 226 acres, lying on the waters of Floyd's Fork, in Oldham county, Ky., situated about one mile south of Baird's Depot, near Fayetteburg, adjoining the lands of Dr. Freeman and Rev. Mr. Welburn, being the same lands conveyed by E. M. Yeaser to John G. Chaffin. Improvements consist of a good comfortable dwelling-house and all necessary out-buildings. [illegible] acres of said land are cleared, under fence, and in a fine state of cultivation, well watered; the remainder in timber.

TERMS OF SALE.—The above lands will be sold on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months for equal portions of the purchase money. The purchaser will be required to give bonds with security, bearing interest from day of sale, for additional security, a lien will be retained on the land.

At the same time and place, I will offer for sale three likely negroes—Esther, Paulina, and Walker—on a credit of 6 and 12 months, for equal portions of the purchase money; the purchaser to give bonds and security, bearing interest from day of sale. F. M. BARBOUR,
aug3 w3 Master in Chancery.

SCHOOL CARD.

GOSHEN ACADEMY will reopen on the 1st Monday in September ensuing. The pupils are annually [illegible], the board of teachers very competent, the course of instruction as thorough as the best in similar institutions, and the boarding department will be limited to a number not exceeding 15 pupils, selected with strict regard to moral [illegible] [illegible] to be whipped and too [illegible] to be good without. Terms as per published catalogue. See it.

Board of Teachers—Messrs. [illegible] and R. H. Hickman in the Academy proper; Miss Kate W. Dearson in the Music rooms; and, in connection with Miss M[illegible] J. Crouch, to give assistance in other branches, and to take a special oversight of the young ladies, both in the academy and in their rooms.

An early application and punctual attendance will be best for all parties. Address the proprietor at Goshen Post-office, Kentucky.
aug3 w3 R. T. CROUCH, Sr., Proprietor.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from me, on Saturday night, July 18th, a negro man named TOM, about 5 feet [illegible] inches high, 27 or 28 years old, and [illegible] He was very deep black, [illegible] a dingy colored [illegible] cassimere pants, a black wool hat [illegible] pumps, and a pair of blue cotton socks. He [illegible] his master at Trenton, and may be [illegible] free State, and may steal a horse and travel [illegible] I will give $50 reward for him if caught in this county and delivered to me, or in any other [illegible] and lodged in jail so I can get him [illegible] State and lodged in jail so that I can get him. I will give $100 reward. GEO. M. FOX,
aug4 wtm Lindsey's Mills, [illegible] co., Ky.
Louisville Journal copy one month in Weekly and forward account to this office.]—*Hopkinsville Mercury.*

Make Hay While the Sun Shines.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 2,000 active young Men of good habits, to engage in a profitable business, in which they may make, besides their expenses, from twenty-five to one hundred dollars per month. A letter enclosing one-half dollar, or 17 red stamps, directed to W. A. WILLIAMS & CO., Haverhill, Mass., will receive a prompt answer containing the particulars in full.
aug3 w4

The Oriental Horse Charmer.

THIS valuable little work on the Horse, embracing the Arabian art of taming the most vicious Horses and Colts, and remedies for various Horse Diseases, will be mailed to any part of the United States on [illegible] cents; six copies for $1. Address C. J. ELDRIDGE, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Any person wishing to BUY, SELL, or EXCHANGE a FARM will save time and money by sending stamp and particulars to FARM AGENCY, Cincinnati, Ohio.
aug3 w3*

PHILLIPS & JENNINGS,
JOBBERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
BOUGHT EXCLUSIVELY
AT AUCTION,
Nos. 1 and 3 Bank street,
Below Market, between Second and Third streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
July 31 d3m&w3

DR. BARDOTH'S WORM SUGAR DROPS.

THIS excellent Vermifuge is an exceedingly [illegible] and certain remedy for worms, sweet and [illegible] pleasant flavored, being [illegible] prepared for children, who [illegible] For sale at wholesale by W[illegible] & Starbird and at retail by Thos. A. Hurley, John N. Jabine, John F. [illegible], and Dawes & Seaton. [illegible]

[illegible] BAGS.—[illegible]
[illegible] d&w1 PETER & BUCHANAN, 84 Main st.

WHITE LIME.—200 barrels [illegible] for sale by
[illegible] PETER & BUCHANAN, 84 Main st.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

ATHENS, Tenn., July 6, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Last March I set out an orchard of about twelve hundred apple trees. They are all growing finely with the exception of those the rabbits barked. And I flatter myself that I would not have lost any scarcely if I had not followed the old practice in the country. I greased some with old bacon rind and pepper. But it appears that they devoured these with more relish than those that had nothing on them at all.

Others I rubbed with soft soap. This answered very well as long as the soap stayed on the trees, but it soon washed off and did no good (only as manure for the trees). The most of them I wrapped with *hemp bagging* (cotton-baling) about a foot or more from the ground. Now the question is, whether this bagging injures the trees during spring and summer or not. I know that it answered a good purpose for protecting the trees when plowing.

If you or any of your subscribers can give me information you will much oblige yours truly,

V. M. METCALFE.

REMARKS.—Thousands of young fruit trees are annually destroyed by rabbits. The plan pursued by our correspondent of wrapping bagging around them is effectual, but the wrapping ought to be removed in the spring, as the trees are liable to be much injured during the growing season, not only by the pressure of the bandage as the trees grow, but also by stopping the healthy functions of the bark.

Various remedies have been recommended. Soft soap is effectual as long as it stays on, but it is too liable to wash off. Blood is equally efficacious and will stay on much longer. Some persons rub their young trees with the livers of hogs, saved for that purpose when they kill, and probably this is as effectual and easy of application as any other remedy. Another plan is to take polk-stalks (where they are found large enough), cut them to suitable lengths, and, when a little damp, slit them on one side and pass them round the body of the tree. With many persons this is the easiest mode of protecting them. Corn-stalks split into sections and tied on with a string or straw band will do as well when no polk-stalks are at hand, or a handful of straw cut to the proper length will answer a good purpose. It must be remembered that a snow may enable the rabbit to reach pretty high, and it is when the ground is covered with snow that they do most damage. The protection should, therefore, be at least two feet up on the tree.

STIRRING THE SOIL IN DROUTHS.—It is generally understood by all practical men that nothing promotes the healthy growth and maturity of corn and other crops so much as frequent stirring of the soil, particularly in dry weather. Some very interesting experiments, made last year, go to prove that it is the condition of the surface of the soil that affects the growing crop. The nearer the surface is to perfectly fine dust, the greater protection from injurious evaporation will it afford. If, in reducing the surface to this condition, the soil is stirred to the depth of several inches, the growing crop is greatly benefited by the admission of air among the soil, but should it already be in a light, friable condition, the greatest amount of good can be accomplished by the process which shall most effectually pulverize the surface only, because each portion of fresh, moist soil turned up by this process soon loses by evaporation its moisture, and it is thus lost to the crop.

If the surface soil is in the condition of fine dust it acts as a mulch to the roots of the growing plant, retaining its moisture, and absorbing and transmitting the heat. The true policy of culture is to put the soil in fine condition early in the season—to keep up this fine condition by repeated workings during the early stages of its growth, but after the plant has attained considerable size, and the season of drouth has set in, it would be better to aim at the pulverization of the surface only.

HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY.—The extensive culture of this valuable fruit bids fair to add greatly to the resources of the housewife. Until within a few years it was a rare thing to see a gooseberry in our markets. If any were brought, they were the common wild varieties, not much larger than a marrowfat pea. This season they have been abundant and cheap, and, of the large quantity sold, probably ninety-nine hundredths were of the Houghton's seedling. It is very extensively grown, and, from its good qualities and productiveness, its culture must be very profitable. They are generally sold in the market green, but, when the supply becomes more abundant, no doubt they will be brought in as ripe fruit. Coming as they do at a time when other fruits are scarce, they furnish no mean addition to the dessert.

The productiveness of this variety is wonderful. Bushes only two years old were this season perfectly weighed down with fruit, yet there is no appearance of blight upon any. This freedom from blight is found constant in all parts of the country, and will ultimately enable them to supplant entirely the larger European sorts.

There is a field for much interesting experiment in producing seedlings from this fruit, and amateurs will be well paid for their attention to it. A large fruited gooseberry, free from blight, would be a valuable acquisition.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

THE CHICHARRA, A NEW VARIETY OF PEA.—*Messrs. Editors:* A communication from our Minister resident near the Argentine confederation was received on the 22d June at the Patent Office. It was accompanied by a bag containing specimens of a new variety of pea. Happening to be in Washington three days after the peas were received, I was favored with a perusal of the Minister's letter and allowed to make the copy which is given below; and, although in compliance with the suggestion contained in the communication referred to, almost all the peas had been put up in parcels of small size for transmission to Texas, I succeeded in obtaining sufficient for a small experiment in this latitude.

The peas are different in shape from any that I have seen cultivated; and of a dirty white color, of very irregular shape, and many of them bear a close resemblance to discolored human teeth—sufficiently so to have passed muster with Cadmus, though doubtless productive of a far more peaceful crop than sprung from his famous sowing. As an account of this novelty, as it appears to be, among a very useful class of vegetables, may prove agreeable to many of your readers, the copy of the communication I have mentioned is subjoined.

E. L. F., Baltimore, Md.

Chicharras, or Spanish peas, cultivated by Capt. Gazzam, late of Alabama, at Las Acacias, near Nueva Palmyra, or Higueritas, on the Uruguay river, Banda Oriental, South America.

This is a small white pea, much crowded in the pod, and is hard, with a shriveled appearance, and is said to produce as high as *one thousand* for one. It is planted in drills with a hoe. The ground should be well broken up two inches deep, four feet between the rows, sown as thickly as common garden peas. Generally the time of planting and manner are the same as required for other peas. They require bushes or trellises to run on. They cover the ground when matured in a dense mat of vines. They are not killed by light frost, therefore may be planted early. They appear to flourish best in rich black dry soil. About three quarts of seed produced thirteen bushels. These were cultivated in about 30 deg. south latitude. The soil of Texas and Louisiana would be well adapted to their growth.

To Prepare for Cooking.—The dried peas must be soaked all night, say eight or ten hours, boiled an hour, thrown into cold water, and then the skin rubbed off with the hand. They may then be cooked half an hour, without salt. They form when cooked a thick yellow pulpy mass, far exceeding in richness and sweetness any other pea or bean.

I have seen a small portion ground in a common steel mill. They appear to be easily prepared in this way, and the skins or pellicles easily winnowed, like those of the hominy of the Indian corn in our Southern States. They would probably mix well with flour and make a good bread. Capt. Gazzam informs me that this method of grinding answers well. He says: "Grind them coarsely, throw them into water—the husks swim, the solid part sinks, and the former may be removed by the hand, skimmer, or from the top; the water poured off, they are then fit for boiling, and require less than half the time to cook."

JAMES A. PEDEN,
Minister Resident Argentine Confederation, at Buenos Ayres.

ON DRYING APPLES, PEACHES, PLUMS, AND OTHER FRUIT.—Among the good things which cannot be considered merely as luxuries, but which our habits, if not our natures, have rendered necessary to a high degree of health, fruit is not unimportant. The art of preserving it by drying may to some persons appear too simple to require the explanation of any process, nevertheless few housekeepers are so well skilled in these matters that they may not learn something of value and interest by the experience and practices of others.

Fruit, of different kinds, evidently requires different treatment. Apples should be pared and those of medium size cut in eight or ten pieces and dried quickly by the fire; cutting them finer makes more surface to be rinsed, and the more water that is used for this purpose the more is the flavor washed away.

Peaches may be dried in a similar manner. Pears and gooseberries (the latter before they are very ripe) are better stewed tender in one-fifth their weight of sugar and a little water, and dried after the liquor is boiled thick and poured over them. Cherries should be stoned and scalded in their own juice, without sugar, and dried slowly. The method of drying plums in the sun after opening and stoning them, without scalding or sugar, probably cannot be surpassed. Strawberries, raspberries, and currants retain most of their original flavor when mashed with one-fourth or one-fifth their weight of sugar and dried as quickly as possible without scalding them. Pumpkin should be stewed till quite dry, sifted and spread on buttered plates, and, when partially dried, broken fine, that it may soak quickly in milk when wanted for use.

H. M. H.

GANSEVOORT, Saratoga County, N. Y.

Genesee Farmer.

TURNIP FLY.—A correspondent writes that he has, for the past three years, at the recommendation of an experienced gardener, sown a row of mustard seed between every two rows of ruta bagas, as a remedy for the fly. The result has been very gratifying. The mustard came up first, and appeared to be preferred by the flies—at all events, they fed upon it till the ruta bagas were out of harm's way. Our correspondent thinks it better to sow the mustard between the rows, because it can the more easily be destroyed by the horse hoe. If the ruta bagas are singled out in the rows with the hoe—as they always should be—we do not see any objection to sowing the mustard and ruta baga seed together, in the same drill. Perhaps, however, our correspondent is right.—*Genesee Farmer.*

CURE FOR MANGE IN HOGS.—Wash the animal clean in soap-suds, and apply a wash made of 16 grains of corrosive sublimate, dissolved in a pint of water. Do this daily, for some time. Very like the [illegible], on the human subject. The above remedy is powerful, and should be used with care.

Ohio Farmer.

ENTOMOLOGY—No. V.—*Borer in Apple Trees—The Buprestis.*—In the 66th volume of the Country Gentleman, page 345, W. M. T., of Jessamine co., Ky., asks for information respecting a worm which has done great injury in his orchard of young apple trees, some of the trees being entirely killed by it. He has not been able to find this worm; but we gather from his account that it invariably commences its depredations upon the south side of the young tree, generally about a foot above the ground, and feeds upon the inner bark and outer wood, tilling the cavity which it makes with its castings, and at the end of its burrow it penetrates inward into the solid wood, the only external indication of its destructive work being the dark color of the outer surface of the bark.

A letter from S. Moore, Esq., of Kensington, Conn., states that a worm, answering in all respects to the above account, is at present very troublesome in his and other orchards in his vicinity. He has repeatedly found the worm in its burrow under the bark. It is usually from a half to three-fourths of an inch in length. He and others are very desirous to know what insect this is.

We wish Mr. M. had sent us specimens of this worm, and of the wood showing its operations. We feel much like the Israelites under their Egyptian task-masters—brick required of us, and no straw given us with which to make them. We have never seen an apple tree depredated upon in the manner above described. From what is stated of it, the insect would appear to be a species of the family Buprestidæ, or the brilliant snapping beetles, many of the larvæ of which mine a flat or shallow burrow in the sap-wood of the trees which they infest, immediately under the bark, which burrow is commonly winding or serpentine, and becomes more broad as the worm increases in size, and as its broadest end has a hole sunk in the solid wood in which the insect lies during its pupa state. And it is most probable this insect is the Thick-legged Buprestis, specimens of this beetle, from an orchard in Michigan, were sent to the office of the Country Gentleman last summer, for information as to its name, and I am indebted to Mr. Barry, of Rochester, for pieces of wood containing the larvæ. But my information respecting this insect, the dates when its transformations occur, &c., is by no means complete. I propose, however, to present such an account of it as will enable Mr. Moore to ascertain whether this is the insect which is infesting his orchard. And if it is not, we hope he will not fail of forwarding us specimens of his insect, that will enable us to ascertain what it is. The perfect insect can probably be obtained by selecting a young tree which is fatally wounded by these worms, sawing it off above where the worms are nestling, and drawing a small bag or cap made of gauze, or of the netting used for musquito bars, over the stump, and tieing its mouth below where the worms are reposing. Or, without cutting the tree down, netting may be sewed in the form of a cylinder around the trunk, and its ends tied in such a manner that the insects will be imprisoned within it when they emerge from the wood. And all other worms which are found burrowing in the wood or bark of the trees, the reader should know, may be obtained in their perfect state in the same way, except a few kinds which leave the wood and bury themselves in the ground to pass their pupa state.

Those insects which people commonly call snap-bugs, or snapping beetles, from their having the faculty of giving a sudden snap or spring whereby many of them are able to throw themselves over when laid upon their backs, form two extensive families of the order Coleoptera. One of these families, named Elaters (Elateridæ), are nearly all of dull colors, black, liver, brown, or chestnut. The other, named Buprestians, are mostly of highly polished metallic colors, many of them being among the most splendid and brilliant of any insects known. It is to the latter family, as already intimated, that the insect we are about to describe belongs.

Next to the common apple tree borer (saperda bivittata), the most common borer in the trunks of apple trees in our country, is the Thick-legged Buprestis, named chrysobothris femorata, by entomologists, from its anterior thighs, which are remarkably thick and swollen as it were, and have a little angular projection or tooth on the middle of their under sides. Hitherto, it is in Ohio and other Western States that complaints of this insect have been made. But, as it is a common species in all parts of our country, it will probably be depredating upon orchards everywhere. It is a native insect of this country, existing here, there is no doubt, long before the apple tree was introduced. Its natural haunt is the white oak, and other species of oaks. And it is probably in consequence of the extensive clearing up of our native forests, that it has been forced to select other trees on which to deposit its eggs, for the purpose of continuing its species. And not only the apple but peach trees are attacked, and young trees are sometimes killed by it.

The perfect insect is a flatish oblong beetle, half an inch in length or somewhat less, with its head sunk deep into its thorax, the thorax being more broad than long and rounded at its sides. It is of a shining black color, and of a firm hard consistence, and on each of its wing-covers the naked eye can discern three raised lines, running lengthwise, the two outer lines being interrupted by two impressed spots, which appear as though they were stamped upon the surface by means of a seal. When the wing-covers are spread apart, the back beneath them is seen to be of a beautiful brilliant green color. The under side and legs are like burnished copper, the feet being deep green.

These beetles make their appearance upon the trees they infest during the months of June and July, running in the hot sunshine up and down the trunk and branches upon their south side and dropping their eggs in the crevices of the bark. The worms which hatch from these eggs feed upon the soft sap-wood immediately under the bark, and probably upon the inner layers of the bark also, forming a shallow wide cavity between the bark and the wood. When they approach maturity they fill the cavity which they have formed with their castings, and sink themselves deeper in the solid wood, forming not a round but a long narrow hole, and only deep enough for the worm to be contained within it. Many of the insects of this family pass two or three years in their larva state, and it may be the same with this species.

These worms or larvæ in their form bear some resemblance to a tadpole or to a battledoor, being quite broad anteriorly and suddenly narrowed into a long gradually tapering tail consisting of several joints. They have no feet, and are very flat both on their upper and under sides, appearing as though the bark had been pressed down and distorted them. They are pale yellowish with two small black points jutting out in front, which are the jaws. A figure of this larva and a more full description of the species than what is here presented, with some account of a parasitic worm which destroys it, will be found in my report on noxious insects, published in the last volume of the transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society.

To enable us to devise the best modes for combatting this or any other insect, it is necessary that we have full information respecting its history and habits. But from the analogy furnished by similar insects with which we are acquainted, we may be able to suggest remedies to which resort can be had until further investigations shall make known to us others which will be more convenient and effectual.

Wherever, by the discoloration of the bark or any other sign, one of these worms is found to be present, the bark should be cut away until the worm is reached, when it should be destroyed. The wound which is thus made in the bark will by no means injure the tree so much as the worm will if it is allowed to remain. But it is probable that before the worms can be discovered by any external appearances they will have done much injury, especially if several are present in the same tree. Hence it is most important that we should have some resort by which to wholly shield the tree from the attack of these insects. One mode of thus protecting it will be to impregnate the bark with some substance which will not be injurious to the tree and which will at the same time repel these insects from it. The parent has the instinct to discover whether her progeny can subsist where she places them, and probably will never deposit her eggs in situations where the young will perish. It appears to be well established that all alkaline substances are poisonous to the larvæ of insects, whilst they also promote the health and vigor of vegetation. By alkaline substances the reader will understand me as referring to different preparations of the "fixed alkalies," potash and soda, and not to the whole class of chemical substances to which the term alkali is extended. We thus have every reason to believe that these beetles will not deposit their eggs upon the bark of a tree which is impregnated with alkaline matter. One of the most convenient and economical substances with which thus to tincture the bark of trees is the common soft soap found in all our houses. It probably is not till towards the close of their lives in the month of July that these beetles deposit their eggs. Therefore, if about the last of June the bark of apple and peach trees be rubbed with soap, or if this substance be placed in the forks of the larger limbs, from whence it will be washed downwards upon the bark by the rains, these insects I doubt not will discover it and will forsake every tree which is thus treated.

ASA FITCH.

SALEM, N. Y., June 2d, 1856.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

HYBRIDIZING OF PLANTS.—This subject is yearly attracting more attention among cultivators, and has already been turned to profitable account in the production of some of our finest varieties of fruit and vegetables. Every plant seems to be endowed by the Creator with a capacity for almost unlimited improvement. At least the limits of perfection have not yet been reached, and those who have made this matter their study have the most faith in the improvements of plants. The amateur, from his extensive acquaintance with varieties, knows what is wanted in a given fruit, and can go to work intelligently to produce a new variety, that possess the desideratum. Nature has set the limits to his efforts, and wisely directs him to the points where he may make improvements. An apple may not be crossed upon a pear, so as to produce a new fruit, having the qualities of both the parents. But one variety of pear may be crossed upon another variety, so as to produce a new fruit, that shall not only have certain qualities of the respective stocks, from which it was taken, but certain original qualities, unlike any other variety. Fruit trees are improveable in the time of their coming into bearing, and in the character of their wood and foliage, in the time of ripening their fruits, in their size, appearance, and quality. We have no one pear that unites in itself every desirable quality. And if we had such a pear for the summer months, we should want to produce another equally good for each season of the year, so that all the circling months should bring their tribute of perfect fruit to reward the skill and industry of man.

Some pear trees, which produce very fine fruit, are very slow growers and come into bearing very late. It would be a desirable thing to produce another variety, with all their good qualities, making wood rapidly and producing fruit in five years from the bud, instead of fifteen. The Seckle is perhaps the highest flavored of pears, but it is a slow grower, and the fruit is very small. If we could have a seedling Seckle, that would retain all the flavor of its parent, and give us the rapid growth of the Bartlett, its early bearing and the size of its fruit, it would be a great improvement. The Doyenne d'Ete is the earliest of our summer pears, but it is small. Could its size be doubled it would be a great addition to our summer fruits. The months of August, September, October, and November are already well supplied with excellent pears. Fine winter pears, that ripen with little trouble and prolong their season into the spring months, are still scarce. Pears ripening very early or very late should now receive the attention of our best cultivators. We have not a few amateurs in this country who are giving special attention to this fruit. They are producing new seedlings from fruits that were carefully crossed under their own supervision and patiently testing their qualities. It is a work of years to produce a new pear, to test the qualities of its wood and fruit, so as to give an intelligent opinion of its whole character, but there is no field of study and labor more inviting to a gentleman of intelligence and wealth, who can give it his personal attention.

Some errors prevail upon the hybridizing of plants, which it is worth while to correct. It is not uncommon to hear farmers asserting that potatoes will mix by being planted together. They believe that a white potato planted near a red one would be likely to impart something of its qualities to its neighbor, and that the produce of either variety would not henceforth be true to its kind. But there can be no mixing of plants by this method. The pollen of one variety would affect the blossom of another, and the seeds formed from the impregnated blossom would produce potatoes of a new kind. And this is the reason why such a great variety of potatoes will come of the seeds taken from a single potato ball. All our first seedlings are produce in this way, [illegible] so far as we have learned, have been the result of chance crossing. All plants and [illegible] of the same genus, whose period of blossoming is at the same date, are susceptible of hybridization, in intermixture, by means and through the agency of blossoms and in no other way. The pistils of the blossoms of [illegible] receive the fertilizing pollen of the stamens of another, and the seed which matures necessarily contains the germ of the variety with which it has become impregnated in the intermixture.

The knowledge of this law of hybridizing is as necessary to retain old varieties in their purity as it is to originate new varieties. The melons, squashes, and cucumbers are continually degenerating, from the ignorance or carelessness of this law. If you have a desirable vine of squash, it is a matter of great importance to retain pure seed for another year. This can only be done with some care and pains taking. The process is so simple that an intelligent child can understand it and attend to the work of crossing. On the vine of the squash you will observe in the female blossom the young squash already formed before the blossom opens. You can easily tell by observation when this blossom is to open. On the morning of the day it unfolds, take a piece of lace and completely cover the blossom, so as to cut off the access of all insects. The lace may be made into a little bag, with a string to draw up the mouth closely. When the blossom unfolds, look for a male blossom, which has been similarly guarded, and with a camel's hair pencil bring some of its pollen and apply to the pistil of the female flower. Replace the lace, and in a short time the corolla will close of itself, and the bag can be removed. The work is done. Mark the specimens of fruit thus treated by sticking down a stake. You will find them true to their kind. This of course is some trouble, but what cultivator that appreciates his calling will refuse to take it in order to have genuine seed.—[ED.

FARMING NEAR LARGE CITIES.—No profession more sternly requires the exercise of economy than that of the farmer, and during the last ten years the improvements in methods of culture have been so rapid that those who have not kept pace with such advance in economic culture can scarcely compete with their more energetic neighbors. Enterprising farmers residing near large cities are becoming more like merchants and are adapting themselves to the growing of such crops as pay large profits and such as cannot be brought from great distances. It is quite curious, however, even at this date, to observe many of the farmers near large cities and towns who still continue on in the old style to grow hay, oats, corn, and potatoes, the latter not often included, for fear too many will be raised for the demand, while an energetic gardener in their neighborhood will realize larger profits on two or three acres of root crops than does the farmer of one hundred acres with his regular crops, as he would call them, being an exact copy of the crops of his great-grandfather before the demand of the city called for those of a different character.

First, then, the farmer should inquire what crops are wanted at the highest prices, or rather what crops will give the greatest amount of produce per acre. If he can obtain 50 cents, or even 30 cents per bushel for carrots, he cannot afford to raise hay at $30 per ton for sale. If he can get 75 cents for potatoes, he cannot afford to raise oats at 50 cents per bushel, nor corn at 80 cents. If beets can be sold at 50 cents per bushel, or onions at $1 per bushel, or cabbages at $4 per hundred, he cannot afford to raise wheat or rye at the usual market prices. If he be a stock grower, he will have a market at home for many of the root crops at four times the profit which could possibly accrue from the same land devoted to what are usually termed the staple crops; and to those who refuse to alter their style of crops, in the fear that too many may do the same thing, and the prices thereby be reduced, we would say that the same fear in relation to potatoes has been expressed for the last twenty years, and still every year they have proved to be among the more profitable crops, and notwithstanding that carrots can be grown at the rate of a thousand bushels per acre by those who pursue the improved methods of culture, still they have been and continue to be sold at as great a price per bushel as oats, and when their true value shall be understood thousands of acres will be devoted to their culture that are now devoted to other crops.—*Working Farmer.*

☞In these most noble lines, the poet-artist has almost surpassed even himself:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

CLOUDLAND PILGRIMS.

BY WM. T. BRANNAN.

Upon an afternoon in life
I gazed from out the walls of strife
Where sloping skies with clouds were rife;

And marching onward, two-and-two,
With chantings solemn, strange, and new,
Crowned Cloudland figures filled my view.

Now sunlight forms, serenely fair,
Anon impalpable as air,
They came and went, yet still were there.

"And who," I said within my breast,
"Can be those saint-like spirits blest
That wander thus in sweet unrest?"

An inward angel-voice replied—
"The Bards who sung and starved and died,
Whom aftertimes have deified.

"For, ever since the world began,
The Poet, Prophet, Seer, or Man,
That urged great truths, was under ban:

"And if the world should be defied
By one who flatters not its pride,
The cry is, 'Have him crucified!'"

Still onward passed those lords of old
Within a sunset lap of gold,
Enshrined in glories manifold.

Their harps with mystic music rang,
In heavenly harmony they sang—
I listened with a pleasing pang.

Forever in my breast and brain
Will live the soul-enchanting strain,
Beyond old Time and Death's domain.

It might have been a dream. Perchance
It was a thought-awakened trance,
In which I saw those forms advance.

The sun is diving down the west;
The purple wave-cloud bathes his breast
Whilst sinking to his regal rest.

And now, receding from my view,
Those Pilgrims, marching two-and-two,
Are lost within the distant blue.

Thus fading from my helpless sight,
And leaving me in hopeless night,
They journey on to endless light.

LOUISVILLE, July, 1857.

☞These exquisite lines breathe out the fragrant souls of a thousand roses:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

TO THE DONOR OF A ROSE.

BY EMMA ALICE BROWNE.

The poet's soul is a rare white rose,
Close to the feet of God it grows,
Where never a wind of passion blows.

And the love of a poet is pure and fair
As the fadeless roses the angels wear,
Crowning the shine of their golden hair.

This flower you send is a royal red,
As though an earthly love instead—
Be thou a part of my life—had said!

But o'er the rich hues of this blossom fine
From the crimson cup of a bloom divine
I pour my soul like a glorious wine—

I pour my soul, and over the rim
Of its Circean sea thy soul doth swim
Full-sailed with the wings of seraphim!

THE "ISLE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA," July 17, 1857.

☞Our friend and correspondent Mrs. B. has a peculiar right to speak of "the realms of song." She is familiar with every hill and dale and wood and stream of those fairy realms:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE REALMS OF SONG.

BY MARY ELLA BATCHELLER.

Beside the golden stream of song
I wander day by day,
Listening to the ocean swells
Or dainty chimes of silvery bells
That float like dreams away.

This Dreamland music freshens spring
With dewy fragrance rife,
A gushing richness of perfume
So full and sweet 'tis almost gloom
Enfolds my common life.

I kneel within the charmed air,
And quick my fancy takes
Wild flights to woods where violets dwell,
And fragrant south winds softly tell
Of breezy hidden lakes.

Visions of beauty throng my soul,
As sweet as summer rain,
Whose silver shivers like a tour
Through rosy deeps of sunny June
Ring out a low refrain.

The cadenced hum of crystal thoughts,
Chance fragments of old rhymes,
Caught in the tresses of the wind
Whose balmy kissing lips unbind
The wealth of summer times,

Come floating round me like a dream,
A vision dim and cool,
Of scented woodlands wet with dew,
And budding lilies ever new
Beside a shadowy pool.

I list to hymnings beautiful
From angels gone before,
Whose songs have filled the heart of Time
With golden beats of dainty rhyme,
Sweet visionary lore.

Ofttimes a tender, saddened strain,
As soft as moonlit air,
Brings round my heart the "long ago,"
The friends now lying cold and low,
Beneath the shrine of prayer.

There songs go with me through the day,
I dream of them by night,
Though sealed away from common eyes,
Their beauty still about me lies,
And clasps me with delight.

Now I, the humblest of the train,
Who seek the realms of song,
May enter not that wondrous land,
But on the outer threshold stand,
And wildly, sadly long

To run my fingers o'er the chords
And fling a passion lay,
Which shall be sung when Summer's dead,
Her roses crushed in Autumn's red,
And I have passed away.

FRANKFORT, July, 1857.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having been treated for fistula by some twelve learned and popular doctors in Cincinnati, Louisville, &c., including the celebrated Dr. Bodenhamer, who treated me some 18 months without benefit, and learning that Dr. Hulce had never been known to fail to cure, and, from the numerous cures I know he has made, including myself, and the large number of patients he is now treating, I feel prepared to state that I do not believe that Dr. Hulce has an equal in America, his treatment being mild, entirely safe, and permanent, without the knife or caustic.

I also take much pleasure in stating that Dr. Hulce is an able and scientific physician, treating not only fistula and diseases of the bowels, but cancers, dropsy, sore eyes, in a word, all forms of chronic diseases; and, where he promises a cure, the patient may have full confidence, as no man possesses more candor or skill. The afflicted will appreciate this notice.

His office is on Fifth, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. WILLIS PEAK.

July 8, 1857.

P. S. We are well acquainted with Willis Peak, of Warsaw, Ky., and take pleasure in stating that we know him to be a gentleman of the first standing and respectability and of unquestionable veracity.

Anderson, McLane, & Co.; McDowell, Young, & Co.; Garvin, Bell, & Co.; Casseday & Hopkins; G. Henry; Kean, Steadman, & Co., Proprietors of Galt House; S. F. Hildreth, Captain Telegraph; Louisville Hotel: John Raine, Proprietor; Captain [illegible] Summons, of J. Strader. Refer N. Y. city; James [illegible] Cincinnati; Eld. D. S. Burnet; Hughes, & Co., N. O.; Hewet, N. Y. city; N. O. [illegible] Parmele & Brothe[illegible] jy8 d2aw&wtf

A [illegible] Mad for Love.—A [illegible] German girl named Hannah Rootker, was taken to the Commercial Hospital yesterday, a raving maniac; her reason completely overthrown by disappointment in love. It seems she had been engaged to one of her countrymen for some months, and had fully expected to become his wife, when her father informed her last Saturday that she should not marry.

Upon the announcement she fell, as if struck by lightning, to the floor, and it was with much difficulty she was restored to consciousness. She then began raving frightfully; and with cries and screams and groans and tears and lamentations, startled the entire neighborhood where she resided. Nothing could be done to calm or appease her—she grew worse, and worse until it was determined to remove to the Hospital.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

SCIENTIFICALLY ADJUSTED TO THE SUBJECT.—Dr. Banning's chest, lung, and shoulder brace; stomach, bowel, and womb braces; hump-back prop and spinal levers; pile brace and radical cure brace truss; pelvic girdle for pregnant and childbed ladies. Dr. Banning's book on the subject for sale—price $1. Mrs. Young, the cupper and leecher, will wait on ladies. Raymond & Patten, agents, 74 Fourth street. iy16 d1aw&w2amtf

WHITE'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.—The libellous statements and unremitting efforts of numerous Cincinnati runners and others to affect and destroy the fair fame and reputation of this old and well-established publication have most signally failed. There is no periodical within our knowledge so highly prized and so universally popular as White's Counterfeit Detector, and none more deserving. It is a standard work and the people's guide.

Terms—$1 50 a year, including White's Coins of the World.

Address WHITE & YOUNG, Bankers,
may27 wtf Louisville, Ky.

☞Every Mother should remember that Bennett's *Worm Lozenges* are the best remedy in the world for Worms. They are efficient in all cases, giving immediate relief, and are entirely pleasant to the taste.

Sold by Lindenberger & Co., Louisville, Ky., and druggists generally. Price 25 cents per box. may2 deow&w2m

MARRIED.

In Cloverport, Ky., on the 26th instant, by Rev. G. A. Harderson, JOHN C. MARTIN to Miss SUSAN T. LAMAR; both of Breckinridge county.

St. Louis, Baltimore, and Wheeling papers please copy.

At 5 o'clock this morning, July 2?, at Christ Church, by the Rev. John Craik, Mr. WILLIAM BURKHARDT to Mrs. CHARLOTTE RUTHERFORD.

In Owensboro', Ky., on 5th of July, by the Rev. A. Brown, Mr. GEORGE W. SNYDER, of this city, to Miss ELLEN M. ROBBINS, recently of this city.

DIED,

On the evening of the 27th of July, Mrs. HANNAH JONES, a native of the Isle of Wight, England, in the 57th year of her age.

KENTUCKY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
THE FIFTH ANNUAL
EXHIBITION

WILL BE HELD AT THE EXHIBITION HALL of the Institute, corner Fourth and Broadway, Louisville, Ky., commencing on Tuesday, the 18th of August, 1857. For such articles as the judges shall decide to be of superior merit GOLD, SILVER, and BRONZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded; and SPECIAL PREMIUMS for the most meritorious articles offered in the Exhibition.

The interest felt by our Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Inventors in this enterprise will be greatly augmented by the unusual facilities afforded them at this Exhibition in publishing their acknowledged skill all over the country through the thousands of strangers attracted here by the great National Agricultural Fair, which will be held near the city during the progress of our Exhibition. Contributions from all parts of the United States are cordially invited; and this is a most favorable opportunity to introduce evidences of skill in the industrial pursuits and the fine arts in the valley of the Mississippi.

Our Exhibition Hall is amply large, and provided with steam power and shafting. Every facility will be afforded for the advantageous display of articles offered. Articles intended for exhibition at the National Fair may be removed for that purpose, provided notice be given at the time of entry.

The Hall will be ready for the reception of goods Tuesday, Aug. 11, and opened for the reception of visitors Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 7 P. M. No article deposited after Tuesday, Aug. 18, can be entered for competition or premium, but will be received for exhibition only. Articles designed for exhibition only will be admitted free of charge. Articles sent from a distance must be carefully packed, and directed "Kentucky Mechanics' Institute, care of Thos. McGrain, Louisville, Ky."

Persons applying for space or desiring further information will address R. McPHERSON,
june 10 j&hlawtd&wtd Sec. Exhib. Committee.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of ORMSBY, BLAIR, & CO., is this day dissolved, H. S. Blair and Geo. W. McCready retiring from the firm. R. J. Ormsby is charged with the settlement of the late firm, and will continue the business, under the same firm, at the old stand.

ROBT J. ORMSBY,
HENRY S. BLAIR,
July 23, 1857—jy24 d6&w3 GEO. W. McCREADY.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FAIRBANKS' PATENT RAILROAD, COAL DEALERS', FARMERS', AND MERCHANTS' SCALES,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

M. J. MORRILL, Traveling Agent, will superintend the setting of these Scales and insure their durability and accuracy.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,
General Agents,
Louisville, Ky.
apr 17 d1aw6m&wcow6m

PRESBYTERIAN FEMALE SCHOOL OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Curran Pope, Chairman, L. L. Warren, Treasurer, W. H. Dulaney, Secretary, Samuel Casseday, Wm. Prather, W. B. Belknap, E. Knott, A. A. Gordon, W. Allen Richardson.

FACULTY.
S. R. Williams, A. M., Principal.
S. B. Barton, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and English Literature.
Miss F. E. Bennett, Assistant Teacher in the Collegiate Department.
Mrs. F. M. Du Relle, Teacher in the Preparatory Department.
Miss Elizabeth Finley, Teacher in the Primary Department.
Mr. J. H. LeCompte, Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.
Mr. H. G. S. Whipple, Teacher of Drawing, Painting, and Vocal Music.

The course of study embraces all the branches usually taught in the best Female Schools in our country.

PRICES OF TUITION.
Primary Department, per session of twenty weeks	$15 00
Preparatory " "	25 00
Collegiate " "	37 50
Modern Languages, each	10 00

Drawing $10; Painting in Water Colors $15, in Oil $20.

The tuition bills are to be paid in advance, one-half at the beginning and one-half at the middle of each session. The first session of the ensuing Collegiate year will commence on Monday, September 7, 1857; the second February 1, 1858. The School building is situated on Sixth street between Walnut and Chestnut streets.

By order of the Board.
july 23 d&wtSept CURRAN POPE, Chairman.

REV. GEO. BECKETT'S
INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES
JEFFERSON CO., KY.

THE twenty-third term will commence on Monday, the 7th of September. The principal has pleasure in announcing that each department of the Institution has been supplied with professors of the first talent and celebrity. For circulars, address Rev. Geo. Beckett, or Matthews, Jefferson co., Ky. jy11 d&w2m

SHELBY COLLEGE,
SHELBYVILLE, KY.

THE prosperity of this Institution is quietly and steadily advancing. The ensuing session will be commenced on the first Monday in September next.

Communications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention. WM. J. WALLER,
je23 d&wtAug1 President of Shelby College.

GRAYSON SPRINGS,
Grayson county, Ky.

THE undersigned would announce to their old friends and patrons and the traveling public that the establishments at these Springs are in perfect order for the reception of visitors.

The waters of Grayson Springs when drunk at the fountain are always appreciated by visitors.

We pledge ourselves to make our entertainment as good as the market and good cooks, good brandies, wines, liquors, &c., will make it, with prompt and polite attentions, adding amusements in the ball-room, &c.

BOARDING.
Per day	$ 2
Per week	10
Per month	35

Children and Servants half price.

DAVID HERNDON,
JAS. F. CLARKSON,
may 23 d&w3m M. P. CLARKSON.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA,
MAY 1, 1856.
HERRING'S
Patent Champion Safes!

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1856.

MESSRS. FARRELS & HERRING—*Gentlemen:* The Herring Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safe, which we purchased from you in the month of January last, was situated in our counting-room, in the second story of 231 Market st., on the night of the great fire, 1st May, 1856, and fell with the burning building in that conflagration.

The Safe was reached this afternoon, after an exposure of *thirty-six hours* to intense heat, and, although the brass plates on the front of the Safe were melted and the exterior shows the evidence of extreme heat, the inside casting was found to be *untouched by fire*, and, with the exception of being a little steamed, is now *as good as new.*

EDW. SEMANS & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1856.

MESSRS. FARRELS & HERRING—*Gentlemen:* The Herring Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, which we purchased nearly a year since, was in the centre of our building at the time of its destruction in the great fire of May 1, 1856.

We had removed the greater portion of our books before the fire reached us, but left some of them, together with a number of loose papers inside, purposely to test the security of the Safe. After thirty-eight hours of severe roasting, we found the interior of the Safe, upon opening, not only bright and sound, but the books and papers as free from fire as when first put in.

We shall require another Safe as soon as we get a new location, and want none but your "Champion."

Yours, &c. FISHER & BROTHER,
No. 15 North Sixth st.

The above is but a recent evidence of the well-known qualities of the genuine "Herring's Safe." For fourteen years they have been before the public, and, though nearly 15,000 have been sold and are now in *actual use* and more than 200 have been tested in accidental fires, they have never been known to fail. A large assortment constantly on hand, together with those of other makers, which have been taken in part pay and will be sold cheap.

FARRELS & HERRING,
Makers of Herring's Patent Champion Safe,
e2 dly&weowly 34 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE FOR ALL.
Dr. Roback's Scandanavian Remedies

AT last the grand object of Medical Science is attained. Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies actually perform what thousands have promised, but never accomplished. They purge from the blood the corrupt particles which create and feed diseases. The basis of all the solid portions of the body is the blood, and if that fluid is pure the whole organization must necessarily be vigorous, hardy, and healthful. Hence in the preparation and combination of the ingredients of his famous Scandinavian Remedies, Dr. Roback's great object was to produce a medicine which should disinfect the blood in all cases. He succeeded, and the consequence is that the operation of his Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, upon almost every species of disease, is like that of water upon the devouring element, literally extinguishing the malady. *Persons suffering from debility* from childhood find new vigor infused into them by these wonderful life-lengthening restoratives. They cool the heat of fever, create appetite, render digestion perfect, regulate the bowels, promote sleep, invigorate the reproductive organs in both sexes, control all disorders of the liver, cure sores, boils, tumors, and all skin diseases, and by imparting to the vital fluid new elements of health literally make life a pleasure instead of the wearisome probation which it must always be to the invalid. These remedies are composed solely of Swedish herbs of rare medicinal virtue never before introduced in the practice of pharmacy. Physicians of the highest note in the discoverer's native land and in other parts of Europe have certified to the value of the medicines, and they have never yet been administered without being followed by marked success. It is impossible to enumerate in an advertisement a tenth of the complaints for which they are infallible. Suffice it to say that there is no disorder of any organ, unless caused by malformation, for which they are not adapted, and for the simple reason that they act directly upon the element which renews, feeds, and sustains all organs, viz: the VENOUS BLOOD.

Make sure of the genuine articles by purchasing only of respectable dealers and regular agents or of Roback himself, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, where he may be consulted, by letter as well as personally, in all complicated and difficult cases.

Price of the Scandinavian Blood Purifier $1 per bottle or $5 per half dozen. Pills 25 cents per box or five boxes for $1. RAYMOND & PATTEN, Sole Agents,
[illegible] d&wly Louisville, Ky.

Auction Sales by Thos. Anderson & Co
Main st., between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville Ky.

THE attention of dealers is respectfully invited to our regular Auction Sales on every Tuesday and Thursday during the fall, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, A. M., when we will sell a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. See our special advertisement for each day's sale.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
feb 16 d&w Auctioneers.

WINDOW-GLASS—500 boxes assorted sizes for sale by
feb 23 d&w WILSON & STARBIRD.

INDIGO—
5,000 lbs prime Madras;
1,500 lbs Spanish Float; for sale by
feb 23 d&w WILSON & STARBIRD.

LINSEED OIL—40 bbls for sale by
feb 23 d&w WILSON & STARBIRD.

CHEMICALS—
2,000 ounces Quinine;
100 do Morphine;
200 lbs Iodide Potassa;
3,000 lbs Blue Stone; for sale by
feb 23 d&w WILSON & STARBIRD.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—
00 boxes Virginia Tobacco;
400 do Missouri do; for sale by
feb 23 d&w WILSON & STARBIRD.

SPLENDID BARGAINS IN
Real Estate, Timbered Lands, & Town Lots
AT AUCTION.

ON the 6th day of July next, will be sold to the highest bidder, in the town of Hopkinsville, one tract of Land east of Hopkinsville, containing 180 acres, and known as the Pine Knob survey; three other small tracts adjoining the Pilot Rock and Quaite's old tanyard, all well-watered and well-timbered, and will be sold low.

Also, two beautiful Building Lots near the Methodist Church in Fairview.

And on Thursday, the 9th day of July, will be sold at the Cumberland College, near Princeton, a large number of beautiful Building Lots in the new College City recently laid off by the county surveyor and commissioners appointed by an act of the Kentucky Legislature, approved March 10th, 1856, to lay off and establish the same. Said city is laid off on a beautiful and commanding eminence around the College square and convenient to a never-failing spring of excellent water, and in full view of the beautiful town of Princeton, which has long been celebrated for its great care and attention to female education, having now in operation two of the best female schools in Southern Kentucky, both under the care of able and experienced teachers, and liberally patronized by an intelligent community. These two female schools and one of the oldest and best male colleges west of the mountains make this new city a desirable point for families to reside who have either sons or daughters desiring a finished education. It is also a beautiful and healthy location and surrounded by an intelligent and industrious population. And, in addition to these facilities, there is expected to be opened in a short period a boarding high school for a class of young gentlemen, under the instruction of one of the best educated teachers in Virginia, and one who graduated with the highest honors of the Princeton College of New Jersey, and who is recommended by the president and faculty of that popular institution as thoroughly qualified to teach the languages, philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, geography, history—ancient or modern, and all the higher branches of mathematics, together with the Latin, Greek, and French languages. We desire to procure him a private class of 16 or 20, and will make the tuition $15 per session, and board, lodging, and washing $40 per session.

Persons desiring a beautiful private residence, and having sons or daughters to educate, convenient to the best of schools, would find a handsome location for but little expense in College City, and would do well to attend the sale on the 9th of July and 9th of October next. All parents and guardians, speculators and dealers in real estate, or young gentlemen desiring private studying rooms for college purposes, can be accommodated at public sale or on private terms; and all desirous of procuring a choice lot or educating their sons under the instruction of a splendid teacher and scholar, will address letters of inquiry to William Morrow, College House, Princeton, Ky., which will receive prompt attention.

All lots in College City sold at public sale or private terms will be guaranteed to the purchaser by undisputable warrantee title.

je8wl Je8A5 WILLIAM MORROW, Proprietor.

FINE SCOTT FARM FOR SALE.

WISHING to discontinue farming, I offer for sale my Farm in Scott county, lying two miles southeast of Georgetown, on the turnpike leading from Georgetown (by Lemon's Mill) to Lexington, containing 725 acres of as fine land and in as high a state of cultivation as any farm in the State; about 250 acres of the best description of timber, well set in blue-grass; about one-half of the cleared land is also set in grass, of which 100 acres is first-rate hemp land. It is well supplied with drinking and stock water, having 7 never-failing springs, besides binding very handsomely upon North Elkhorn about one-third of a mile, which gives an additional supply of stock water; that part binding upon Elkhorn is well fenced with stone fencing. The improvements consist in part of a large new brick dwelling-house, with all the necessary out-buildings; a first-rate horse mill in good order, and a good set of cattle scales. The fruit trees are various and abundant.

The distance of this farm from Georgetown will give the purchaser all the advantages of the best schools in the West, without having to board his children from home. If the farm should be too large for a purchaser, I would sell about 500 acres, with the improvements. All persons wishing to purchase a No. 1 farm in every particular, are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves.

jy29 wtf H. C. GRAVES.

[Louisville Journal copy till forbid, send paper to advertiser, and charge this office.]—*Georgetown Gazette.*

Valuable Christian County Land, Town Lots, &c., for Sale.

INTENDING to remove West this fall, I am desirous to sell my Farm, situated four miles south of Hopkinsville, on the Cox Mill road, containing about 500 acres choice farming Land; 350 cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the balance good timber. It has a medium dwelling, negro cabins, &c., with sufficient tobacco houses for saving forty acres of tobacco, good orchard, and water. This farm is in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, mills, &c.

Also, my Residence, adjoining Hopkinsville, containing 25 acres of land, tolerably well improved, with good cistern and ice-house—a nice location for those who wish the advantages of town or the quietude of a country life.

Also, one-half interest in the Tobacco Stemmery adjoining my residence, with one-half interest in the outbuildings and stemming and manufacturing apparatus.

Also, two well-improved Lots in the town of Hopkinsville—good family residences.

All of which I will sell on easy terms to suit purchasers. Any person wishing to purchase will please call on me in Hopkinsville and have the property shown them. Persons addressing me on the subject through the Hopkinsville post-office will have prompt attention.

jy28 w3m E. B. RICHARDSON.

[Louisville Weekly Journal copy three months and send account to this office.]—*Hopkinsville Mercury.*

Perryville Seminary, at Perryville,
BOYLE COUNTY, KY.

THIS Institution has two departments, Male and Female, kept separate but in the same building. It has been in operation seven years. Number of pupils last year, 220; 128 gentlemen and 92 ladies. The Principal devotes his whole time to the Intellectual and moral interests of his pupils, and keeps in his employ a competent number of well qualified teachers of both sexes.

Pupils, either male or female, can obtain a most accomplished English or Classical education in this School.

Parents and guardians in the South, who desire to educate their children and wards in Kentucky and leave them in or near the school during the sickly season, can place them in the *very best* families, where they will be well taken care of. The Principal takes a few boarders into his own family.

Expenses per term of five months
Boarding, about	$35
Highest rate of tuition (and lower according to the grade of advancement)	14
Music in Female Department	20
Use of Piano	3
Drawing and Painting	5
Fancy Work (all kinds)	5
French	5

For further information, address
jy29 w4* REV. JAS. VINSON, Principal.

LOCUST GROVE SCHOOL.

WILL commence its next annual session on Monday, September 7, under the control of Ben. M. Harney. He confidently refers to his patrons for the last two years at his present location and to the citizens of Louisville generally, having taught in the public schools five years.

TERMS.
English Branches, per quarter	$12 50
Languages, ancient and modern, and Mathematics, per quarter	15 00
Board and Tuition (no extras), per quarter	50 00

REFERENCES.
Wm. B. Clifton, Isaac Everett,
Wm. S. Pilcher, W. H. Davidson.

☞Persons at a distance desirous to enter pupils address BEN. M. HARNEY,
July 24 d1&w1* Box 344 Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC—I have established an OMNIBUS LINE which will run regularly every other day between BARDSTOWN and LOUISVILLE, leaving Louisville on Tuesday at 8 o'clock A. M. Every care and attention will be given the traveling public.

OFFICES—In Louisville, Owen's Hotel, Louisville Hotel, and Exchange Hotel; in Bardstown, Donohoo's Hotel.

Through tickets $2. Way-fare at same ratio.
Dine at Mt. Washington.
Small packages will be received at reasonable rates.
july 24 d&w3 JAS. McCARRELL.
N. B.—The proprietor will be mostly with the Omnibus.

KENTUCKY RIVER BOTTOM LAND FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM in Owen county, on the Kentucky river opposite the Drennon Springs Landing, containing 52 acres—all cleared and in cultivation—with a comfortable dwelling-house containing 5 rooms, with porch and portico, well and cistern of good water, large tobacco house and shed, with stables and other necessary out-houses; 150 bearing fruit trees of apple, pear, and peach, with a variety of shrubbery in the yard and garden. A Farm of 170 acres can be bought adjoining. The whole under fence.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or address H. A. W. SAMUEL,
jy29 wt* Springport, Henry co., Ky.

George S. Bohell,
ARCHITECT
No. 328 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia.
feb 19 d&w

Wm. Preston Johnston........H. C. McDowell.
JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
Attorneys and Counsellers at Law,
NOTARIES AND COMMISSIONERS,

HAVE established a Law and Collection Office, and perfected arrangements for the collection of notes and ascertaining claims, and the transaction of legal business in all parts of the United States. We also give prompt attention to mercantile collections in this city. We invite personal examination of our system, by merchants and others interested in collections.

REFERENCES:
NEW YORK—Duncan, Sherman, & Co.; M. Morgan & Son; Hewitt & Co.; L. Waefelaer & Co.; Hon. H. E. Davis; Peter Y. Cutler; James Saluon; Sutherland, Boles, & Leffingwell; Banks & Hurst; G. C. & M. Gibbs.
PHILADELPHIA—Davis & Birney; Hon. Henry D. Gilpin; Ward Haseltine; Dr. Saml. D. Gross.
NEW ORLEANS—Hewitt, Norton, & Co.; Goodrich & Co.; Bartley, Johnson, & Co.; Lonsdale, Son, & Co.
CHICAGO—Johnson & Willets; A. E. Kent & Co.
CINCINNATI—Hugins & Bro.; Hon. C. P. James.
MEMPHIS—Gates, Wood, & McKnight.
AUSTIN, TEXAS—Gov. E. M. Pease.
KEOKUK, IOWA—Bartlett, Kaye, & Co.
ST. LOUIS—Lytle, Johnson, & Co.; Ball Duke.
NEW HAVEN—Pres. T. D. Woolsey.
LOUISVILLE—Richard Atkinson; Wm. T. Bartley & Co.; Cornwall & Bro.; Wallace Pope & Co.; John Suldt & Co.; J. Von Borries & Co.; Watkins & Owsley; Garvin, Bell, & Co.; C. Duvall & Co.; Miller, Wingate, & Co.; Mark & Downs; Ormsby, Blair, & Co.; Bell, Talbot, & Co.; Read, Anderson, & Co.; Anderson, McLane, & Co.; Wallace, Lithgow, & Co.; Louisville Rolling Mill Co.; Charles Duffield & Co.; J. S. Morris & Sons; Morton & Griswold; Henning & Speed; Virgil McKnight, President Bank of Kentucky; S. H. Bullen, Cashier Bank of Kentucky; Hon. James Guthrie; Hon. Wm. Preston; Dr. Joshua B. Flint; A. L. Shotwell & Son. June 8 d&w3m

HILLIARD, SUMMERS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ISAAC H. HILLIARD,
E. H. SUMMERS, } New Orleans.
JAMES DACRES,
JOHN S. BRANNIN, Louisville.
BRANNIN & SUMMERS will make advances on consignments to the above House. mar12 d&w

Dissolution and Copartnership.

THE firm of READ, ANDERSON, & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. T. Bainbridge retiring from the firm.

Mr. SAMUEL W. BRENTS, of Warren county, Ky., has associated himself with Messrs. READ and ANDERSON, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the same style as heretofore, READ, ANDERSON, & CO., who will attend to the collections of the old firm.

T. A. READ,
WM. J. ANDERSON,
E. T. BAINBRIDGE.
July 1, 1857—jy7 d&w1m

P. P. PECK & BROTHER,
Carriage Manufacturers,
CORNER OF CHERRY AND DEADRICK STREETS,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

We wish to call the attention of our country customers to our stock of BUGGIES, manufactured by ourselves in the most thorough manner, which we will guaranty to be number one. We have also a large stock of Eastern work constantly on hand.
mar 31 d&w

City Foundery.

WE are prepared to build Land Engines, Tobacco and Lard Presses, Architectural Work, Water and Gas-Pipe of any required bore; Gearing for all kinds of Machinery; Car, Railroad, and Bridge Work. We are also manufacturing Graders & Cowan's Patent Metal Mill and Brand's Premium Corn Crusher, the best now in use. All kinds of Castings and Finishing Work.

HAWKINS & TRAINOR.
apr4 d&w N. et. bet. Floyd and Preston.

E. M. DRANE & CO.,
Late of Louisville,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
No. 25 East Front st.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Prompt attention given to the purchase, sale, and shipment of Produce.

Particular care given to the forwarding of Dry Goods, &c.

Through receipts for Merchandise to the Eastern cities by the various transportation routes. apr 2 d&wly

TO PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.

FOR RENT OR SALE—THE PORK AND BEEF PACKING AND SLAUGHTERING HOUSE situated on the South Branch Chicago river, in Stewart's Addition. The House is 100 by 131 feet—has a fine cellar, with two upper stories—is in complete running order—having steam engine, tanks, and kettles for rendering lard—ample ice room attached, as also a boarding-house for hands sufficiently large to accommodate from 60 to 70 men. The lot is 225 feet on the river, running back to the Archer Road, with an average depth of over 400 feet. Apply to

July 14 d&w1m ROBT. L. FABIAN,
77 Kenzie street, Chicago.

Valuable School Property for Sale.

The undersigned, having accepted a professorship in Bethany College, Va., will offer at public sale the House and Grounds occupied by him for some years past as the location of the Baconian Institute, Midway, Woodford county, Ky. For 12 years this school has been well known and in successful operation. It is situated in a most beautiful, fertile, populous, and healthful region. There are few if any better openings than this for a flourishing school. There is on this property a well of unfailing water of great medicinal and domestic value. A large quantity of household and kitchen furniture will at the same time be exposed for sale. The sale will take place on Thursday, August 6, at 10 o'clock. The terms will be made known then.

July 1 d&wtd* JAMES S. FALL.

Farm for Sale or Exchange for City Property.

The Farm upon which I reside, in Oldham county, Ky., 16 miles from Louisville, and one mile and a half from Smith's Station (Pewee) on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, containing 436 acres, 250 in grass (of which about 60 is meadow) and a large portion of the balance heavily timbered. There are two apple orchards and one peach orchard of fine fruit. Improvements moderate. Place well-watered and in a healthy and fast-improving neighborhood. It will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for city property, and if too large it will be divided to suit purchasers. Address

J. A. PENTON,
Pewee, Oldham co., Ky.,
June 19 d&w3m or Martin & Penton, Louisville, Ky.

CIGARS—100,000 Spanish, from low to high grades, for sale by [feb 23 d&w] WILSON & STARBIRD.

Real Estate For Sale.

BARGAINS can be had in the following property I offer for sale, to-wit:

100 acres of Land on the L. & F. RR. within 200 yards of Smith's Depot; 30 acres on the right of said road, with 10 cleared, and 70 acres on the left of said road with 62 cleared. A great bargain can be had in this property.

85½ acres, 12 miles from the city and 2½ from L. & N. RR., 30 acres under fence, balance heavily timbered.

400 acres in Hopkins co., Ky., [illegible] miles from Madisonville, the county seat, and 25 miles from Owensboro, 60 acres improved, balance heavily timbered.

43 acres on the L. & F. RR., 15 acres heavily timbered, balance in cultivation; will exchange it for a house and lot in city.

A country seat, containing 13 acres, finely improved, on the Fontain Ferry Road.

A country seat containing 10 acres, 5 miles from the city on the L. & F. RR.

10 acres near Hobbs's Depot, on the L. & F. RR. This tract of Land is well located and heavily timbered.

With many other Farms in this State, Tennessee and Indiana.

A Lot 25 by 100 feet, on Eleventh street, between Monroe and Canal.

A Lot 90 by 200 feet, on Chestnut street, between Brook and Floyd.

A Lot 60 by 200 feet, on Chestnut street, between Brook and Floyd.

A Lot 210 by 223 feet, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fourteenth streets.

A Lot 23 by 105 feet, on Jefferson street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

A Lot 52½ by 200 feet, on Chestnut street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.

A Lot 50 by 150 feet, corner of Breckinridge and First streets—a bargain.

A two-story brick House and Lot on Eighth street, between Magazine and Broadway.

A House and Lot on the north side of Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth—lot 19½ by 105 feet.

A large and handsome Dwelling, containing 10 rooms, with all necessary out-buildings, on Second street, between Chestnut and Broadway.

A two-story brick House and Lot on Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut; lot 26 by 200 feet; house has 8 rooms, kitchen, and servants' room.

A two-story brick House and Lot on Green street, between First and Second, containing 8 rooms, &c.

A nice frame House and Lot on Seventh street, between Market and Jefferson; has 9 rooms, with large lot.

Two brick Houses and Lots on Eleventh street, between Magazine and Broadway; said houses have 8 rooms each.

A two story brick House and Lot on Magazine below Ninth street, containing 7 rooms.

A two-story brick House and Lot on south side of Jefferson, between Shelby and Campbell. Lot 20 by 200 feet to an alley. House has 8 rooms. This is a great bargain.

A frame Cottage and Lot on Second street, between Chestnut and Broadway.

A House and Lot on Jefferson, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Said House is in complete repair and gas throughout.

With numerous other Houses and Lots of every character and description.

Also—A Negro Woman about 25 years old, without incumbrance. Good nurse, house servant, cook, washer, &c.; in fact an excellent servant, and sold for no fault.

For further particulars in regard to the above property, &c., inquire of

ROBERT STOREY, Real Estate Agent,
july 15 d6&w3 near the corner of Jefferson and Fifth.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

ATKINSON HIGH SCHOOL.
A CARD.

The Principals of the Atkinson High School, Rev. J. Atkinson and Lady, would return their sincere thanks to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity for their constant patronage during eight successive years; and while they trust it is for their best interest to return to the Bardstown Female Institute, of which they were the original proprietors, they reluctantly leave their friends in Louisville, and desire them to accept their highest sentiments of regard.

BARDSTOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS institution will hereafter be under the superintendence of Rev. J. Atkinson and Lady, the original proprietors, and will commence the scholastic year on Monday, Sept. 7th.

The Institution is expressly adapted for an extensive Boarding School, with a healthy location, pure and never-failing water, and ample grounds for recreation. To this house they invite all who were intending to be connected with their School in Louisville, and others who would prefer more extensive Boarding School accommodations.

The same system of instruction will be continued as in the Atkinson High School.

The terms for board, including washing, fuel, and lights, together with tuition in the English branches, will not exceed $70 per session of 21 weeks, while instruction can also be received in Music, the Languages, Drawing, &c., from competent Teachers.

Further information can be received by calling on the Principals, who will remain for a few weeks in the city, at their residence, north-east corner of Green and Second streets, Louisville, or by procuring their circular at the Music Store of Tripp & Cragg, Louisville, or of Wilson & Hunter, Dr. W. A. Hickman, Mr. Joseph Hart, Rev. Wm. Grubbs, and Rev. M. Lasley, Bardstown.

July 17, 1857. july 18d1&w4*

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of MORK, STRAUS, & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mark Straus retiring from the firm.

FEISS MORK,
MARK STRAUS,
July 18, 1856. PHILIP STRAUS.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style and firm of F. MORK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a WHOLESALE DRY GOODS business.

FEISS MORK,
July 18, 1857. PHILIP STRAUS.

FEISS MORK........PHILIP STRAUS.
F. MORK & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &C.,
SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
Under Exchange Hotel.
july 15 d6&w1

CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!!!
STONE & WELLS,
609 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
To our old Customers, Friends, and the Public Generally.

Having opened our Manufacturing Department in this city, we shall endeavor to build a class of work second to none and agreeable to the tastes of our patrons. We are now turning out of our own make light Rockaways, Buggies, and in fact all classes of carriages most desirable for this market. Our study is comfort, convenience, durability, and style. Those of our friends who desire a first class Carriage will do well to give us a call. We are now ready to take orders for Coaches of the first class, or any other description of carriage. In addition to the work of our manufacture, we have on hand, and are constantly receiving, vehicles of almost every description from the best manufactures East. apr 8 deod6m&weowly

CHAS. W. BLISS........W. T. WEAVER.
NATIONAL EMPORIUM.
BLISS & WEAVER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Hats, Caps, Fancy Furs, and Straw Goods,
495 MAIN STREET, BET. THIRD AND FOURTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IN our WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT will be found every style and description of GOODS suitable for the country trade.

Merchants visiting the city for the purpose of renewing their stock are respectfully invited to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

We are determined to sell as low and upon as good terms as any other house in the West. may6 w3m

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of McDOWELL, YOUNG, & CO. expired this day by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

J. A. McDOWELL,
DAVID R. YOUNG,
THO. B. OVERTON,
JACOB PARSONS.
Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1857.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style and firm of YOUNG, McDOWELL, & CO., for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL DRY GOODS business.

DAVID R. YOUNG,
J. A. McDOWELL,
THO. B. OVERTON,
JACOB PARSONS,
JNO. W. ARMSTRONG.
Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1857—jy10 d2&w3

Stoves, Grates, Hollow-ware, &c.

WE are manufacturing and keep for sale all the various patterns of Stoves now used West and South, of good quality and thickness of plate.

Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves. Coal and Wood Heating Stoves.—We have a variety of wood heating Stoves, suitable for churches, factories, &c.

Our patterns of Country Hollow-ware, Ovens, Pots, Skillets, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes are the best in the market.

Also, a large stock of Copper, Tin, and Sheet-iron Ware, and House Furnishing Goods, Steamboat and Hotel Stoves of wrought iron.

We invite the attention of dealers and others in our line to call, as we will make it to their advantage of at least 10 percent.

Wholesale and retail. E. G. KYLE & CO.,
377 Main st., three doors below Louisville Hotel,
mar4 w6m Louisville, Ky.

A. M. BAKER........WM. F. RUBEL.
Kentucky Carriage Factory,
No. 650 Main street, above Brook, Louisville, Ky.

BAKER & RUBEL would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they are manufacturing extensively and keep constantly on hand and for sale at their factory a large assortment of light Carriages and Buggies of every description, all of their own make, which we warrant, for workmanship, style of finish, and durability, to be inferior to none made East or West. We also keep for sale and are using on our new carriages Chapman's Elastic Anti-Rattling Carriage Shaft Fasteners, to which we would call the attention of the public.

N. B. [illegible] and [illegible]arriages of all kinds repainted and repaired [illegible] notice. mar18 d3m&w6m

POLEMIC INSTITUTE,
SHELBY COUNTY, KY.,
W. HENRY MITCHELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE Institute is a first class school, exclusively for males. Sessions will continue ten months, to commence on the first of September and close on the 4th of July.

Students can enter at any time during the session and be charged to the close.

Students and others coming by the Lexington and Frankfort and Louisville railroad will stop at Christiansburg Depot, two miles from the Institute, where they will find conveyance.

This is a most healthy location for Southern students.

For full particulars, address the Principal, at Christiansburg, Shelby county, Kentucky. jy15 wly

Agents Wanted,

IN every part of the United States, to sell a new and valuable work, just published, entitled MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY. This book contains a full history of Mr. Clay's life, his most important SPEECHES and ADDRESSES, and the EULOGIES and ORATIONS delivered at Washington and other parts of the Union on the occasion of his death; embellished with a splendid full-length portrait of Mr. CLAY, engraved on steel, expressly for this work, and other appropriate engravings. One large volume, over 500 pages. Price $1 50. Sold exclusively by subscription. For further particulars, apply to or address W. A. CLARKE, Publisher,
jy15 a13* Cincinnati, Ohio.

NOTICE.

On the 11th day of July, 1857, a negro boy, calling himself WALLACE, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, weighs 150 pounds, of brown color, low and heavy set, having a lisp in his speech and a scar high up on his breast caused (as he says) by a cupping-glass, not very intelligent, and says he belongs to Richard Valentine (or, in his own language, "Valentue"). He says his owner lives near Red [illegible] Mo.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. K. THOMAS,
July 20 d&wtf Jailor of Jefferson co., Ky.

Who Wants a Cheap Piano?

THE subscriber has for years been engaged in the purchase and sale of Pianos, Harps, Melodeons, Guitars, Organs, Music, &c., and being a practical Musician, has given entire satisfaction. He buys directly from the manufacturers and is thereby relieved from heavy rents and other expenses. Every instrument sold by him receives his personal attention, and is guaranteed not only as to quality but as being cheaper than it can be procured at any wholesale house in America. A printed list of prices, accompanied by the most unquestionable reference, will be sent to all parts of the world free of charge, on application to

JAMES M. EDNEY, 56 John street,
Jan 7 weowtf New York.

Capital Hotel,
FRANKFORT, KY.
DAVID MERIWETHER, Proprietor.

HAVING taken this well-known Hotel, the proprietor respectfully solicits the patronage of the traveling public, especially the custom of the old friends of the proprietor of the Frankfort Hotel. He hopes from his long experience in the business of hotel-keeping, his well-known reputation as a caterer to the tastes of his guests, a sincere desire to please and an energetic and close application to business to merit and receive the patronage of visitors to the seat of government. may 14 d1m&w3m

O. F. STIRMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND COLLECTING AGENT,
Louisville, Ky.,

WILL give attention to the practice of his profession in the Courts of Louisville and in the Court of Appeals. All business entrusted to his charge will receive prompt and unremitting attention.

☞OFFICE COURT PLACE. jy15 weowly

The Oriental Horse Charmer!

THIS valuable little work on Raising, Breaking, Training, Riding, Driving, Stabling, Feeding, and Doctoring Horses is daily being ordered by applicants in all parts of the United States. Send one quarter for one, or $1 for 6 copies, and you are sure to get it by return mail. Books on this subject, containing no more, have been sold and are now selling for $5 to $20. Address C. J. Eldridge, S. E. cor. Third and Sycamore sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
jy8 w4*

R. L. WADDILL,
Attorney at Law,
McKINNEY,
TEXAS.
je17 w3m*

SCHRODT & LAVAL,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALCOHOL, COLOGNE, and Pure Spirits, and dealers in Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskies, west side of Second street, between Main and Water, Louisville, Ky. july 20 d&wtf

Very Valuable Fayette Property,
REAL AND PERSONAL, FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, I offer for sale the tract of LAND and SLAVES belonging to the estate of Dabney C. Overton, deceased. This tract is situated in Fayette county, Ky., on East Hickman creek, one mile southwest of the turnpike leading from Lexington to Richmond, and six miles from Lexington. It contains about [illegible] acres of land, well-improved, well-watered, and finely-timbered, constituting one of the best stock and hemp farms in the State.

The improvements consist of an excellent brick dwelling-house, negro houses, smoke, ice, and carriage-houses, stables, &c. A fine apple orchard of select fruit.

There is a quantity of spare Timber on the tract, which could be sold at a high price for fuel.

This tract possesses every advantage that could be desired in regard to location, fertility, improvement, health, and society, and presents a rare opportunity for an investment in this, the finest portion of the Kentucky blue-grass region.

The Slaves are 22 in number, many of them very valuable.

The Farm and Slaves will be offered for sale privately until Wednesday, 23d day of September next, and, if not sold previous to that day, will then be sold on the premises at Public Auction, together with all other effects of said D. C. Overton, dec'd, viz:

One share of the Maxwell Spring Lot, one share of the Statesman Printing Company, a fine Mule Jack, two Stallions, about thirty head of Horses, Mules, Brood Mares, and Colts; ninety head of Cattle, many of them thorough-bred Durhams; seventy Hogs and seventy-five Sheep of improved breeds, Crops of all kinds, Farming Utensils, Carriage and Harness, Piano, House and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

TERMS.—The Real Estate will be sold for one-fourth of the purchase money cash in hand and the remainder of it payable in equal instalments at one, two, and three years from the day of sale, with interest from date, payable annually. The Personal Estate, including the Slaves, on a credit of six months for all sums over fifty dollars, with interest from date; for sums of fifty dollars and under, cash in hand. The purchasers to execute notes for the purchase-money, with good security, negotiable and payable in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, and a lien to be retained on the Real Estate for the payment of the notes given for its price.

All persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and examine the property.

The Land will admit of division. D. R. HARRIS,
jyl wl3 Ex'r of D. C. Overton, dec'd.

[Louisville Journal (Weekly) copy till sale and charge this office.]—*Observer & Reporter, Lexington.*

Valuable Boyle Farm for Sale.

INTENDING to remove to another State, I offer for sale my Farm in Boyle county, on the turnpike leading from Danville to Lebanon, 2¾ miles from Danville, containing 355 acres of No. 1 Land, finely improved, well watered, about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the remainder finely timbered, and all of it susceptible of cultivation if cleared. This Farm possesses all the advantages which could possibly be desired in location, productiveness, and improvement. There is not a better or more desirable tract of land in the State. About 80 or 100 acres of it are of the best quality of hemp Land, being new ground, and all the balance of the cleared land is now strong enough for successful hemp growing. The location of this Farm being within a convenient distance to Danville, the great educational centre of the State, the purchaser will enjoy the advantages of some of the best schools in the West. This Farm will be offered for sale privately until Tuesday, October 1st, 1857, and, if not sold previous to that day, it will then be sold at *public outcry* to the highest bidder, together with all my Stock, Crop, &c.

All persons desiring to purchase a strictly No. 1 Farm in every particular are invited to call and see me.

apr29 wtd WM. DUKE.

[Louisville Journal copy weekly till day and charge advertiser.]—*Kentucky Tribune.*

Choice Harrod's Creek Farm for Sale.

WISHING to close my farming operations in Kentucky to engage in the growth of cotton in the South, I will sell, upon liberal terms, the very valuable and highly-improved Farm on which I now live, situated in the county of Oldham, upon the waters of Harrod's creek, on the road leading from Lagrange to Sligo, about 4 miles from the former and 3 miles from the latter place. Said Farm contains 230 acres, the most of which is inexhaustible bottom land, about 190 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The remaining 40 acres are heavily timbered with black walnut, blue ash, post oak, &c., with a sufficiency of beech and sugar maple for firewood. Location healthy, with an abundance of the best water, schools and churches convenient, and the society as good as can be found in any country.

The improvements consist of a large frame cottage with nine rooms, a large hall, and two porticos, negro cabins of good quality for thirty hands, and all other necessary out-buildings, the most of which have been erected within the last six years. For particulars address me per mail at Sligo, Henry county, Ky., or call upon the premises.

June 13 d6&wtf JOHN G. GIBSON.

LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE 800 acres of Land for sale, lying in Union county, Ky., four miles above Uniontown, fronting one mile and a quarter on the river; 200 acres under fence, 160 acres of the same in cultivation; a large sized two-story frame house and all other necessary buildings, a good well of pure water, a young bearing peach and apple orchard. There is a considerable amount of high land above ordinary high water. The wood land is finely timbered.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, at Uniontown, Union county, Ky. [jy15 w6*] SAMUEL A. DAVIS.

Ohio River Farm and Negroes for Sale.

I WISH to sell a Farm in the Big Bend, 60 miles below Louisville, containing about 500 acres; also six Houses and [illegible] in the town of Brandenburg, and 200 acres of Land adjoining said town; comfortable houses and good orchards on both farms.

Also, about 20 Negroes. Would prefer selling them in families. They will be sold separately from the land.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises. [may13 wtf] R. T. ANDERSON.

Valuable Mill Property for Sale.

I OFFER for sale a Water Grist and Saw Mill, situated in Macon county, Mo., three miles southwest of the junction of the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads. Said Mill is on an excellent seat of solid rock. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

jy24 w7 WM. C. PHELPS.

$50 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday, the 29th of June, a negro man named BOB, about 32 years of age, about 6 feet high, dark color, thin visage, high cheek bones, pretty straight and erect; can converse very well for a negro. Had on when he left a pair of brown jeans pants, a red check yarn frock coat, and a very good overcoat, dark color, and other clothes not recollected.

Said boy was raised about Goose Creek Salt Works, in [illegible] county. At the time he left he was hired to Samuel Stone, contractor on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, near my residence. He may be trying to get back where he was raised or to a free State.

I will give $25 for said boy if taken in the State, or $50 if taken out of the State and secured in jail so that I get him. F. R. KINNAIRD,
jy8 w4 Smith's Grove, Warren county, Ky.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TO CONSUMERS OF
WOVE WIRE SCREENERY,
Leather and Gum Machine Belting,
MACHINE CARD CLOTHING, AND
FACTORY FINDINGS.

ANY persons engaged in the manufacture of Fanning Machines and Grain Separators, or proprietors of Wool-Carding Machines, as well as all others requiring Leather or Gum Belting, can hear of advantageous offers and will have a circular containing particulars sent them by addressing H. W. WILKES & SON,
jel0 w12 No. 75 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. R. W. JANUARY tenders his services for the treatment of Cancerous Diseases, whether local or in the uterus, Scrofula, and Chronic Diseases. His treatment is very mild and perfectly safe, whether taken internally or locally applied. The remedies are vegetable. As to his unparalleled success in the treatment of Cancers, &c., he would refer to the following gentlemen:

Dr. Boyd, M. O., Mr. Lemonsville, Tenn.; Dr. J. M. Fort, M. D., Keysburg, Ky.; Dr. Dillard, D. D., Lexington, Ky.; Warner Spindle, Esq., Fredericksburg, Va.; Elder W. C. Buck, Columbus, Miss.; Hon. Joel Berry, Mississippi; Dr. J. E. W. Dowell, Helena, Ky.; Dr. J. M. King, M. D., Murfreesboro', Tenn.; Dr. Norfleet, M. D., Port Royal, Ky.; Dr. Sayles, M. D., Ripley, Mo.; Dr. Dillard, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; Peterson Tanner, Athens, Ala.; J. H. Eaton, LL. D., Murfreesboro', Tenn.; Rev. J. B. Graves, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. John McGee, Dalton, Ga.; M. L. Berry, Esq., Murphy N. C.; Dr. Maxey, M. D., Tompkinsville, Ky.

Murfreesboro', Tenn., Feb. 28—wtf

J. W. McCLUNG,
FORMERLY OF MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & BROKER IN REAL ESTATE,
Saint Paul, Minnesota,

WILL make investments for non-residents, guarantying 24 per cent. advance the first year and giving bond with satisfactory security to repurchase at this advance if desired, and charge one-half the advance for three years over the 24 per cent. as a commission.

Also, will loan money for capitalists at 24 to 36 per cent. upon real estate worth double the loan. (Minnesota has no usury law.)

Correspondence solicited.

REFERENCES.
Samuel Casseday, Esq.,
Rev. R. Deering, } Louisville, Ky.
Messrs. Wallace & Lithgow,
Hon. R. H. Stanton,
Harrison Taylor, Esq., } Maysville, Ky.
Rev. R. C. Grundy,
Hon. Thomas A. Marshall, Lexington, Ky.
Hon. Joshua F. Bell, Danville, Ky. jel0 wtf

Illinois Central Railroad Lands.

INGRAHAM, FOLSOM, & CO., Centralia, Illinois, GENERAL LAND AGENTS, have plats and prices of the above Lands for two hundred miles above Cairo. These Lands are sold on the following terms: The interest for two years on the whole price at three per cent. per annum is paid in advance; the principal is divided into five equal payments, payable in two, three, four, five, and six years, with three per cent. interest.

Purchasers are shown any of these lands free of charge. We have necessary papers to complete purchases.

N. D. INGRAHAM, P. FOLSOM, A. J. MATHEWSON.

REFERENCES.
Wm. Gooding, Sec. and Tres. Ill. and Mich. Canal, Joliet; F. Preston, ex-Surveyor Gen'l of Oregon, Lockport, Ill.; A. Gridley, Pres't McLean Co. Bank, E. H. Didlake, R. T. Stockton, Pres't Lafayette Bank, Bloomington, Ill.; Hon. Jas. Miller, State Treasurer, Springfield; Wm. B. Ogden, Jas. H. Reese, Chicago, Ill.; M. T. Scott, Jr., Chenoa, McLean county, Ill.
mar 18 w6m*

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!
TAKE WHITE'S DETECTOR
AND
THE LOUISVILLE SENTINEL.

Only $2 a year for both, including "White's Coins of the World" and a Magnifying Glass.

THE DETECTOR is in pamphlet form, neatly covered, and contains fifty-six pages, embracing the name of every bank, good, bad, and indifferent, in the United States; reports the value of their issues and describes all counterfeits.

The SENTINEL is in newspaper form, of ordinary size, and, like the Detector, contains the name and reports the standing of all the banks in the Union.

NOTICE.—All kinds of uncurrent and broken bank Money wanted by WHITE & YOUNG, Bankers,
apr29 wtf [illegible] Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of PIATT, BUCKLIN, & CO., expired by limitation on 1st inst, and the withdrawal of S. S. Bucklin. W. & D. S. Piatt are charged with the settlement of the business. Either partner is entitled to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

WM. PIATT,
S. S. BUCKLIN,
Louisville, July 13, 1857. DANIEL S. PIATT.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned, successors to Piatt, Bucklin, & Co., having purchased the interest of S. S. Bucklin in the stock of Goods, have formed a partnership, under the name of W. & D. S. PIATT, and will continue the WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS at the old stand, No. 427 Main street, and would invite the attention of debtors and country merchants generally to this advertisement. WM. PIATT,
DANIEL S. PIATT.
Louisville, July 13, 1857.—d&w1m

$2,000 REWARD!

I WILL pay a reward of two thousand dollars for the apprehension and safe delivery in jail, in Murfreesborough, Tennessee, of JOHN FLY, who murdered my son, David M. Thompson, on the 28th of June, 1857.

John Fly is about twenty-one years of age, about five feet two or three inches high, and weighs about one hundred and twenty pounds. He is of rather delicate or effeminate appearance, complexion rather sallow, high cheek bones, large mouth for a man of his size, short nose, and features generally flattened in appearance, dark hair and eyes (though neither black). He is believed to be left-handed, and to have a small mole or black mark on his face. He is well educated, and converses easily and readily, and his voice is rather effeminate; has but little beard, and generally dresses neatly.

jy13 d10&w4 JOHN THOMPSON, Ootibeha co., Miss.

☞Copy in daily and weekly to amount of $20 and send bill to this office for collection.—*Nashville Union.*

Real Estate Office.

THE public are hereby informed that I am still to be found at my old stand, at all times ready to act as an agent in the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Slaves. Attention is also given to the Leasing of Houses, Hiring of Servants, and the Collection of Rents, Hires, and other Debts due by account, note, &c. Any one desirous of engaging my services as above are assured that all matters entrusted to me will be satisfactorily attended to. My long residence and general acquaintance in this city require no reference as to my manner of conducting business, and consequently would be but superfluous. Therefore, "with none of your fun," Mr. Public, but all in *right down earnest*, I will remain at my post to serve you and at the same time my *best friend*.

ROB'T STOREY,
Real Estate Agent, near the corner of
July 15 d6&w3 Jefferson and Fifth streets.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, KY.

THIS celebrated watering place has just been refitted and otherwise undergone considerable repairs since the last season, and the proprietor is now ready, and would be pleased to see visitors, promising to spare neither labor nor expense to make their stay pleasant and agreeable.

jy8 w6 H. GILL.

[Louisville Journal copy six times weekly and charge this office.]—*Mt. Sterling Whig.*

ONE HUNDRED NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase one hundred LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; [illegible] also willing to pay the highest cash prices. All letters addressed on this business will be promptly attended to. Address

WILLIAM MATTINGLY, Bardstown, Ky.

[Louisville Weekly Journal publish two months and send bill to this office.]—*Bardstown Gazette.*

A. McBRIDE,
WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Hardware and Cutlery, manufacturer of Planes and Mechanics' tools of every description, No. 68 Third street, Louisville. may 14 weowtf

R. P. TRABUE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW ORLEANS.
ar 23 wtf

TURNIP SEED.—300 lbs White Flat Dutch and Purple Top Summer Turnip Seed, growth of 1857, in store and for sale by
July 13 d2aw&w4 MILLER, WINGATE, & CO.

MUNN & CO.'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA EIGHT-HORSE
THRESHER,
SEPARATOR AND CLEANER,
[RALSTON'S PATENT.]

THE above engraving accurately represents these unrivalled machines, and we are now engaged in manufacturing them in Louisville, Ky. We claim for this Cleaner the following advantages over all other machines of a similar character:

First—It does up all the work by one operation, in the most desirable manner, thoroughly threshing out the wheat, cleaning and delivering in good merchantable condition, whipping and shaking all the straw as it passes over the carrier, so as to shake out any loose grains carried in the straw.

Second—It has two fans and two sets of riddles. The first blows out all the dirt and chaff, and separates the cheat, cockle, gravel, sand, and small grass and weed seeds. The second separates the wheat, with an additional shake and blast, and delivers it well cleaned on either side of the machine, at a sufficient height from the ground to attach a grain bag, while the white caps are passed back to the feed board to enter the thresher with fresh sheaves.

Third—The riddles are patented, and constructed of sheet iron, punched in such a manner as to allow the wheat and heavy substances to pass through, while the chaff, straw, and threshed heads roll off without any possibility of choking them. Riddles constructed on any other plan will choke.

Fourth—The rope-driving belts, as well as the carriage-belts, are made of the best belting leather, which can be tightened or loosened in a moment by twisting or untwisting. These belts are more durable and less liable to get out of order than any other belts, while carriers formed of cast iron links are constantly liable to break or get out of order.

Fifth—Its durability and strength—being constructed of thoroughly seasoned wood, and the best quality of wrought and cast iron.

Sixth—In ease of draft and the amount of good work—greater than any other machine can be made to perform with the same power and number of hands.

Seventh—The ease with which it can be transported on common country wagons—three or four hands can load or unload in fifteen or twenty minutes. Directions for loading and unloading accompany the machine.

Eighth—Our straw carriers are made of seasoned split hickory of the toughest quality, instead of turned ash, as many others, which are much more liable to break.

Ninth—The power is attached to the thresher by means of a tumbling shaft instead of a band, which will be found a great advantage in all machines intended for threshing.

Tenth—We furnish the three extra pinion wheels without additional charge.

The first premium (Silver Pitcher) was awarded our Thresher at the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association's Fair, held at Louisville on Wednesday, October 14, 1856.

Also, a Silver Cup was awarded to it on a trial with six other machines, of different manufactures, at the Indiana State Fair, held at Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 23, 1856—it having threshed and cleaned ten bushels and forty-five pounds of merchantable wheat in four minutes and three seconds, being half a bushel more per minute than any other machine on the ground, and doing the work better, all of which may be seen in the report of the Committee.

WARRANTEE.

In offering these machines to the public, we warrant every machine to be well made, and to do good work, to the satisfaction of the purchaser, or we will refund the money on the return of the machine.

Our price at the Factory is $250. A liberal discount made to dealers. MUNN & CO., Manufacturers,
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may 26 d&wjeow&dbly J. H. McCLEARY.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.
LAW DEPARTMENT.
12TH SESSION.

Hon. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.
JAMES SPEED, Esq., Professor of the History and Science of Law, including the Common and International Law.
Hon. WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property and of the Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence.

THE twelfth session of the School will commence on the first Monday in October next and continue five months. Instruction will be given by recitations, by examinations, and by oral lectures and expositions every day to each class.

A Moot Court will sit twice in each week.

Students of the Law Department of the University are entitled to attend the Lectures on Anatomy and Chemistry, in the Medical Department, without charge.

A valuable Library is in the School. Students furnish their own text books.

Students who shall have attended two full Courses of Instruction in this University, or one in some other School and one in this, or have practiced the profession one year, and attended one Course of Lectures here, and have passed a satisfactory examination, will be entitled, upon the recommendation of the Faculty, to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. The Diploma [illegible] *license to practice Law.*

The fee is $30 to each Professor and the Matriculation fee $5.

Communications should be addressed to Professor PIRTLE, at Louisville, Ky. JAMES GUTHRIE,
President of the University of Louisville.
june 16 d1aw&wtm

Kentucky School of Medicine,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE regular session of this Institution commences on the first Monday in November, and continues till the 1st of March. The usual preliminary course will be given in October, at the College and Hospital.

FACULTY.
Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, B. W. Dudley, M. D.
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Henry M. Bullitt, M. D.
Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Medicine, John Hardin, M. D.
Professor of Medical Chemistry, Charles W. Wright, M. D.
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, Middleton Goldsmith, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, N. B. Marshall, M. D.
Professor of Special Anatomy, W. D. Stirman, M. D.
Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy, Geo. W. Bayless, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, D. Cummings, M. D.

Fees for the entire course	$105
Matriculation fee	5
Graduation fee	25
Dissecting ticket	10

Regular Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery at the Hospital twice every week during the session. Clinical Lectures at the College every Saturday afternoon.

For further information address
N. B. MARSHALL, Dean, College Buildings,
jy3 d2&w13 corner Green and Fifth sts.

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M. B. OSBORN & CO., Rock Island, Ill., attend to all matters connected with LAND AGENCY in these districts, having Branch Offices, viz:
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T. Belknap, Esq., Pres't St. Bk.	"
Frederick Leake, Esq.	Troy, New York.
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F. R. Brunot, Esq.	Pittsburg, Pa.
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jan 6 d2amly&w6m

DENTISTRY.

THOS. G. LOOCKERMAN, D. D. S., late of Baltimore, Md., respectfully offers his professional services to the public generally. Dr. L. is one of the earliest graduates of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and has been in successful practice over twelve years, assuring the public that all operations pertaining to his profession will be performed in the most scientific and durable manner. He can be consulted at Dr. Goddard's, corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to the public generally Dr. T. G. Loockerman, of Baltimore, Md., as a scientific and skillful Dentist. I feel confident that he will give perfect satisfaction, and do cheerfully recommend him.

I can be consulted as heretofore.

WM. H. GODDARD.

Dr. L. respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that, having refitted his Laboratory (rear of dwelling) with every facility, he is prepared to execute all work pertaining to the mechanical department of Dentistry in the most superior manner. ARTIFICIAL TEETH mounted in the latest and most approved style and warranted to give satisfaction.

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Two-horse Tumbling Shaft Threshing Machine	$125
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Four-horse Tumbling Shaft Threshing and Cleaning Machine	250
Eight-horse Tumbling Shaft Threshing and Cleaning Machine	350
Two-horse Endless Chain Threshing Machine and Separator	175

Straw-Cutters from $5 to $40, according to quality.
Corn-Shellers from $10 to $60, do do.
Also—10,000 seamless Grain Bags, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 bushel.
Prices low.
Letters of inquiry promptly answered.
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There are several millions of acres of the best lands in Nebraska Territory just coming into market, subject to entry at $1 25 per acre (on which land warrants can be used), which in a few years will readily command from 10 to 20 dollars per acre.

Money loaned on *Government Land* at 40 per cent. per annum.

The best references, either East or West, given.

Correspondence solicited. Information given to applicants personally or by letter, free of charge.

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NOTE—It is expected there will be a sale of Lands by the Government on the first of June next, and after the sale the Lands will be subject to private entry. mar 18 w6m

INFORMATION TO EMIGRANTS.
1,000 Lots for Donation, to Persons Building thereon, by the Lanier City Co.

THIS point is located in the best timbered portion of Nebraska, and, being on the direct line of the Dubuque, also the St. Paul and Pacific Railroads, will make it the most important point on the Missouri river. Being situated opposite the mouth of James river of Minnesota, it must supply a large portion of Western Minnesota.

To capitalists also this opens a large field for handsome fortunes [illegible] rapidly accumulated. All kinds of Real Estate in Nebraska is advancing from 100 to 500 per cent. per annum.

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Address S. L. CAMPBELL, Omaha City,
President L. C. Co., or
Campbell, Lusk, & Co., Land Agents, Lanier City, N. T.;
S. S. Curtis, Keokuk, Iowa;
S. L. Campbell & Co., Land Agents, Omaha City, N. T.;
Cravens & Rariden, Sioux City, Iowa. apr 15 w6m

$50 REWARD—STOP THE THIEF!

ON Wednesday, the 1st day of July, a thief, calling his name James Phillips, stopped at my residence, 6 miles from Charlestown, Clark county, Ind., hired my horse to ride over in Kentucky to get some mules that had got away in driving, and was to return on the next day with the horse, but has not been heard of since he crossed the Ohio river at Westport on the same morning.

The horse is a heavy built sorrel, with a small blemish in the left eye—both hind feet white—some small lumps on both sides of his shoulders occasioned by the collar.

The thief is rather on the small order, supposed to weigh about 135 or 140 pounds, with light sandy hair, front teeth out, and speaks quickly and fine.

A new half Spanish black quilted saddle was on the horse.

The above reward will be given for horse and thief or $25 for either.

July 7 d1&w4* JOSEPH BRENTLINGER.

Agents Wanted.

$130 PER MONTH! Here is a rare chance for a few young men to make a large salary without investing a capital. The above is no "three cent catch-penny" or humbug, to introduce Patent Medicines, Books, &c. For an outfit enclose stamps for return postage. Address
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June 17 w3m

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Will cure pain and weakness in the back.
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Will cure spinal diseases, swellings, sprains, and bruises.
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Will cure sore feet, sore hands, corns, and warts.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure mumps, frosted parts, and swelled neck.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sore throat, sore eyes, and headache.
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Will cure burns and scalds, wounds, and fresh cuts.
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Will cure snake bites and many cutaneous diseases.
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Will cure contracted cords, stiff joints and neck.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure neuralgia, toothache, and earache.
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Will cure pain in the head, breast, and side.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sore lips, biles, tumors, and wens.
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Will cure swelled and painful breasts of females.
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Will cure or relieve nearly all nervous inflammatory diseases
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Is adapted to all constitutions.
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Is a blessing to the afflicted.
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Will render perfect satisfaction in all cases.
For Horses and Cattle.
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Will cure galds, cuts, wounds, and scratches.
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Will cure sweeney, founder, and poll evil.
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Choice Farm Lands for Sale.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY is now prepared to sell about 1,500,000 Acres of CHOICE FARMING LANDS in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend from north-east and north-west, through the middle of the State, to the extreme South, and include every variety of climate and productions found between these parallels of latitude. The Northern portion is chiefly prairie, interspersed with fine timber, and in the Southern portion timber predominates, alternating with beautiful prairies and openings.

The climate is more healthy, mild, and equable than any other part of the country—the air is pure and bracing, while living streams and springs of excellent water abound.

Bituminous Coal is extensively mined, and supplies a cheap and desirable fuel, being furnished at many points at $2 to $4 per ton; and wood can be had at the same rate per cord.

Building Stone of excellent quality also abounds, which can be procured for little more than the expense of transportation.

The great fertility of these lands, which are a black rich mould from two to five feet deep and gently rolling, their contiguity to this road, by which every facility is furnished for travel and transportation to the principal markets North, South, East, West, and the economy with which they can be cultivated, render them the most valuable investment that can be found, and present the most favorable chances for persons of industrious habits and small means to acquire a comfortable independence in a few years.

Chicago is now the greatest grain market in the world; and the facility and economy with which the products of these lands can be transported to that market make them much more profitable, at the prices asked, than those more remote at Government rates, as the additional cost of transportation is a perpetual tax on the latter, which must be borne by the producer in the reduced price he receives for his grain, &c.

The title is perfect, and when the final payments are made Deeds are executed by the Trustees appointed by the State, and in whom the title is vested, to the purchasers, which convey to them absolute titles in fee simple, free and clear of every incumbrance, lien, or mortgage.

☞The prices are from $6 to $30; interest only 3 per cent. Twenty per cent. will be deducted from the credit price for cash.

Those who purchase on long credit, give notes payable in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years after date, and are required to improve one-tenth annually for five years, so as to have one-half the land under cultivation at the end of that time.

Competent Surveyors will accompany those who wish to examine these lands, free of charge, and aid them in making selections.

The Lands remaining unsold are as rich and valuable as those which have been disposed of.

Sectional Maps will be sent to any one who will enclose fifty cents in postage stamps, and books or pamphlets, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad Lands, throughout the State—also the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., or any other information, will be cheerfully given on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French, or German, addressed to

JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
☞Office in Illinois Central Railroad Depot, Chicago, Illinois. apr1 w6m

BRIDGEPORT FEMALE INSTITUTE.
PROF. JOHN C. MOORE, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE first session of this new Institution will commence on the first Monday in September, 1857.

The Trustees are happy to announce to the public that they have engaged the services of Prof. Moore as Principal. Prof. Moore is a Tennessean by birth, a distinguished graduate of the National Academy at West Point, New York, a ripe scholar, and a gentleman of unblemished morals; has had extensive experience in teaching, and is well qualified to discharge the important duties intrusted to him. He will be assisted by a corps of able assistants.

The building is large and commodious, and roomy enough to accommodate 100 young ladies. Thirty or forty can board with the Principal. The seat of this Institute is a flourishing village, beautifully located on the turnpike road running from Frankfort to Louisville, in one of the most healthy portions of Kentucky, and is surrounded by an old, refined, wealthy, intelligent, and moral community. It is 5 miles from Frankfort, 2½ from the Kentucky Military Institute, 16 from Shelbyville, 30 from Drennon Springs, and 47 from Louisville. Pupils from a distance are expected to board with the principal.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
Board, including washing, lights, and fire in sleeping rooms, servants and night	$50
Tuition in Primary Department	8
Do in Collegiate do (junior class)	12
Do do do (senior class)	15
Music on Piano and Guitar	[illegible]
Use of Instrument	[illegible]

No extra charge for Ancient Languages.

Charges at the usual rates will be made for Drawing and Painting, Chromatic, Linear, and Crayon Drawing; French and English Needle-Work, Silk and Worsted Embroidery; Fancy Leather Work, French and Spanish Languages, &c.

Young ladies entering any of the collegiate classes of this Institute must pass an examination before the Faculty, as the Principal is resolved that no young lady shall leave the Institution with the name of being a graduate without a proper knowledge of the course of studies. [illegible]

No deduction made for absence, unless in case of protracted illness. Pupils received at any time and charged to the end of the session. One-half of all charges payable in advance.

Those wishing further information, an application to the Principal, will be furnished with a printed circular, setting forth the course of study, charges, &c.

Address PROF. MOORE, Bridgeport, Ky.
JOHN MAYHALL, Pres't Board of Trustees.
A. NEAL, M. D., Secretary. jel0 w6m

THE ART OF LOVE-MAKING.
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This is decidedly the most fascinating, interesting, and really useful and practical work on Courtship, Matrimony, and the duties and delights of Married Life, that has ever been issued from the American press. The artificial social system, which in so many instances prevents a union of hearts, and the conventionalities that prevent the happiness and even the lives of thousands of the young and hopeful of both sexes, is thoroughly analyzed and exposed. Every one who contemplates marriage, and wishes for an infallible guide in the selection of a partner for life, should purchase this great text book of connubial felicity.

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